The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulat Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 26 — RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904 — TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

CLOTHING TO ORDER

There are two classes of Tailoring that are not desirable.

FIRST—There's the high priced fellow that charges you $25 for a suit and $15 for putting his name on it. The swell, puffed up chap who makes good clothes but charges unreasonable prices

SECOND—There's the Cheap John fellow who claims to give you a fine custom made suit for $8.00.
Poor stuff at best. You'll never buy but one suit of him. Far better buy your suit ready made.

WE COME TO THE RESCUE

Our kind of Tailoring is the good kind without the unreasonable prices.
Suits or Overcoats to order, $13.50 to $30.00.
The best of cutters and tailors to build your clothes, and the best of Woolens from which to make your selection.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING

If the suit fails in any particular, it's ours, and costs you nothing. Try our kind of Tailoring.

P. F. SEIBEL.

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

WE WANT YOU
AS ONE OF OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

Not because we have nothing to offer in the way of an inducement, but because we can do you more good than you can receive in buying in any other town or out of town. Our store is full of new good goods, bought for cash and bought very low, and we are going to sell you very low. This week we open our last buying of choice merchandise.

We want you to see it

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lb. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

FELL INTO THE CANAL

E. B. Crofoot, An Old Resident Falls From Railway Bridge and is Drowned. Body Recovered Saturday.

The body of E. B. Crofoot, who had been missing since Saturday evening, Sept. 31, was found in the Rhinelander Paper Co.'s canal last Saturday morning. His absence from home did not at first cause great concern as his family supposed he was out of town attending to business or political matters but as time wore on they grew anxious and telegrams and telephone messages were sent in all directions, but no tidings were received. It was learned that the last seen of him was on Thayer street on the evening mentioned and by Friday friends grew apprehensive that he might have accidentally fallen into the river or canal while crossing to his home on the west side. These fears were fully justified, when, Saturday morning the water was drawn off from the canal and the body found lodged against the screens above the wheelpit. It would appear from after investigations that Mr. Crofoot in crossing the Northwestern railway bridge over the canal had made a misstep or lost his footing and fallen between the end of the ties and the side of the bridge.

The funeral was held from the M. E. Church Sunday afternoon, Rev. A. H. Wilson conducting the services. The funeral cortege which followed the remains to their last resting place in Forest Home cemetery was the largest ever seen in the city. The Masons and the G. A. R., of which orders the deceased had long been a member, attended in a body, the first-named lodge conducting the burial rites at the cemetery.

Mr. Crofoot since his residence in Rhinelander has ever been interested in the public welfare of city and county, and was for several years a member of the county board. Politically he was and ardent republican and at the time of his death was a candidate for nomination to the assembly.

He is survived by his wife and two children, Charles and Miss Alta Crofoot of this city, and a brother, W. W. Crofoot of Seymour, Wis.

Edward B. Crofoot was born at Kaukauna, Wis., Oct. 9, 1842, and his early life was spent on a farm. He remained at home until his enlistment, April 17, 1861, in the First Wisconsin Infantry, three months' service at the end of which time, and after a short sojourn at home, he reenlisted; then, at the close of five months' more service under Gen. Paterson in the Shenandoah Valley, he again enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company A, Thirty-second Wis. V. I., of which he was appointed first sergeant, and subsequently promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant. He has a grand war record, having participated in no less than twenty-one engagements, including service under Sherman at Atlanta, where he was wounded. At Cape Fear River he had a very narrow escape, his regiment having to cross that river under a heavy fire from and in the face of the enemy. At one time he was sent on some duty to a farm house, and there found a couple of Confederate soldiers, whom he made prisoners. After his discharge he took up farming near Fond du Lac, where he conducted a dairy until 1870, in which year he embarked in the lumber business at Kewaskum, Washington county; later was in the same line of business in Marathon county four years, and had charge of the McMillan Bros.' mill and yards two years; then in Hatley, same county, he continued lumbering another two years. In the spring of 1885 he came to Rhinelander, where he entered the employ of the Brown Lumber Co. as foreman of the mills and yard, remaining with that firm some seven years, in the meantime preparing the homestead where he has since resided and where since 1893 he has carried on a dairy business. In 1892 he was in Michigan, engaged about fifteen months superintending the building of a large sawmill at Choate, Ontonagon county.

Carlin-Murphy Marriage.

Miss Rose Carlin of this city and Charles Murphy of Monico were married here yesterday morning by Rev. P. Schmitz of St. Mary's church. Only a few friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Lillian Clothier and the groomsman was Flint Stone. The young couple departed on the 10:48 Northwestern train for a wedding trip in the south of the state. Miss Carlin has lived in Rhinelander for several months and is a young lady highly respected by a large number of friends. Mr. Murphy is employed in the train service of the Northwestern railway company and during his frequent visits here has gained many acquaintances. He appears to be an excellent young man and worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his brother trainmen and others. The best wishes of the community are extended to the happy pair.

Stapleton For High License.

In an interview with Mayor Stapleton regarding the $500 saloon license question he said:

"First, last, and always am I in favor of a $500 license.

At Antigo, a smaller city than ours, the $500 license is in force. Antigo has an elegant city hall, macadamized streets and from every point is far ahead of Rhinelander in the way of municipal improvements. I understand that the tax imposed upon the laboring man on his property is not one half of what his brother in Rhinelander is paying. The other day I sold a piece of land to P. A. Moody of Moline, Ill. He said that his town was about 12,000 population, the liquor license there was recently raised to $1,500 and still claims the same number of saloons. He also said that when we have high license that the floating population will pay the greater proportion of the tax.

"I notice in this city that very few working men are able to wear diamonds or sport fast horses. Therefore I say to the good people of Rhinelander, vote for $500 saloon license and the step will never be regretted."

To Maintain Stock Farm.

What promises to be the largest and most valuable stock farm in Oneida county, has recently been opened by West Wilson, east of this city in the town of Pelican. West will deal largely in blooded stock, namely hogs and cattle, the first carload having been received Saturday from Milwaukee. A second consignment will be received within a few weeks. The venture is by no means a new one to West, he having had a great deal of previous experience with stock. He intends to have an exhibition at the Oneida county fair next year that will open the eyes of visitors.

A Homesteader Drowns.

The body of Chas. Johnson, a homesteader near Eagle River, was found floating last Wednesday in Buckatauba Lake. Johnson had been missing since Aug. 20. The last seen of him alive was when he was in his row boat, fishing. The boat was found a few days later. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning. Johnson was about 37 years of age. (His only brother was killed while at at work in the woods near Star Lake about a month ago.)

He was confined in St. Mary's hospital here a greater share of last winter, undergoing treatment for lung trouble.

To the Republicans of Oneida Co.

I wish to says that I desire the nomination for the office of register of deeds and will be a candidate in the convention to be held Sept. 20, 1904. Should I be honored with the nomination and election will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. Very respectfully

SOLON SUTLIFF.

LaFollette Speaks Saturday.

According to yesterday's Milwaukee papers, Gov. LaFollette will speak in Rhinelander next Saturday. On that day the Governor will also make addresses at Minocqua and Arbor Vitae, probably completing his tour here in the evening. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, it is not likely that the Governor will travel by automobile through this section, as he is accustomed to doing in the south of the state. It is thought that he will arrive here from the north on the six o'clock freight over the Northwestern road.

High School News.

The New North has secured the services of Carl Olson, a Senior at the High school, who will hereafter keep our readers posted on the happenings at that institution. A column from his pen will appear each week. We consider ourselves fortunate in securing such an able correspondent as Mr. Olson who comes highly recommended from Prof. Lowell and the teachers.

Cured a Comrade of Cholera Morbus and Saved His Life.

"While returning from the Grand Army encampment at Washington City in 1892, a comrade from Elgin, Ill., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houghland, of Eldon, Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have been engaged for ten years in immigration work and conducted many parties to the south and west. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions. No person traveling or at home should be without this remedy." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Cured of Lame Back After 14 years of Suffering.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gilam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. It is for sale by Anderle & Hinman.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

John Arnson, a Homesteader, Meets Instant Death While in the Woods. Is Found By Companion.

The evident careless handling of a loaded gun cost the life of John Arnson last Sunday afternoon. Arnson held a homestead two or three miles east and north of Malvern and in company with John Hoover was out looking at some hay. Both men carried guns and Arnson sat down on a stump while Hoover made a circle out through an adjoining patch of timber. Hoover heard a shot during his absence and on reaching a knoll not far from where he left Arnson, saw nothing of the latter and concluded he had gone to McNabb's homestead a mile or so distant. Hoover then went to McNabb's but not finding his companion returned to the Arnson homestead. After waiting some time he became worried and again went to McNabb's and stated his fears for Arnson's safety. It then being well along in the evening the two took a lantern and started to search for the missing man, going first to the point where Hoover left him in the afternoon. Here they found the dead body of Arnson lying at the foot of the stump on which he had been sitting. Word was sent to Deputy Coroner Mason who went out the next morning examined the body and had it removed to Hilleberand's undertaking rooms. The gun had evidently slipped from Arnson's grasp while sitting on the stump, and been discharged by coming in contact with a rock. The bullet entered the abdomen ranging upward and must have caused almost instant death. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death in accordance with these facts.

Arnson was a single man between 40 and 45 years of age and so far as known no relatives in this country. He is well spoken of by those who knew him. The funeral was held yesterday.

Short Course in Agriculture.

The popular course for young farmers in the State University at Madison knows as the Short Course in Agriculture, opens this year, Dec. 3, continues fourteen weeks, closing March 9th.

On account of the many improvements and new lines of study introduced the work will be more interesting and important than ever.

A new course in farm engineering will be given in connection with the other studies that will add much to the importance of the work. This study will embrace rural architecture, farm machinery, farm motors, pumps and water supply and fence and road construction. Special stress is placed upon the designing of houses, barns, silos, poultry buildings and the running of farm motors.

No entrance examination required in the Short Course and no tuition charged to residents of Wisconsin. A practical course is thereby open to all who desire to better themselves in various lines of agriculture.

Young men contemplating attending should send in application at once to R. A. Moore, Madison, Wis., as all students are registered in advance of the opening date.

Gasoline Gives Out.

A party composed of T. C. Wood, Ernest Meiklejohn, and Luther Brown started up river late last Saturday evening in Mr. Brown's launch. When nearing Rainbow the gasoline which furnished power for the little craft gave out and it was found impossible to make further headway. The boys allowed the boat to drift down stream until half the distance to this city had been covered, then a landing was made and the remainder of the journey here about four miles, covered by foot. The experience was everything but pleasant, and one which the boys will guard against hereafter by always carrying a double supply of gasoline.

"Soo" to Build Depot.

Strong rumors are again afloat to the effect that the "Soo" line will erect a new depot here next spring. The location is to be on land just across the Davenport street bridge. The structure will be of brick and stone and is to cost in the neighborhood of $25,000. Officials of the road were in the city last Thursday but we could gain little or no information regarding their mission. It is thought however, in railroad circles, that the new depot is a sure go. Further details regarding the project will no doubt develope later.

High Bowling Scores.

Interest in bowling at the Eicher alleys still runs high and according to present indications, will be one of the popular sports here during the coming winter. Up to Tuesday night the following high scores had been made by Rhinelander bowlers: Harry Stewright 203, Tom Woods 208, Ed. Olmstead 211, O. E. Palmer 219, Matt. Stapleton 220, Wm. Reynolds 221, Bert Prior 227, G. A. Rosenberg 237. A prize of $25 has been offered by the management to the person bowling the score of 300.

To Hold Mission.

The German Lutherans will hold a mission at the Scandinavian hall Sept. 18. The following is the program:

German service, 10 a. m., Rev. R. R. Thele of Manchester, Wis.

German service, 2:30 p. m., Rev. Boettcher, Hortonville, Wis.

English service, 3:30 p. m., Rev. R. R. Thele.

If the weather is favorable services will be held at Keenan's park. The ladies will serve ice cream and cake and coffee.

North Side Man Dies.

On Sunday morning, Graham Miller, a well known resident of Eagle street, was stricken with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, which resulted in his death a short time later. Mr. Miller retired Saturday evening apparently in the best of health and his end came as a shock to his family and friends. He was forty-six years of age and married. The funeral services were conducted at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the home and interment made in Forest Home cemetery.

Increase in Eagles.

Thirty-two new members were initiated into the mysteries of the F. O. E. at the regular meeting of the local aerie last Wednesday evening. This brings the membership of the order in Rhinelander to over 110.

Buried in Oconto.

The body of John Tunny, whose death occurred last Thursday was shipped to Oconto, his former home, for burial, Friday morning. His wife and daughter and a brother accompanied the remains. No services were held here.

For Member of Assembly.

To the Republicans of Iron, Vilas and Oneida Counties:

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for assemblyman, before the republican convention of the Assembly District comprising the above named counties. I solicit the support of the republicans irrespective of faction, and promise that if I am nominated and elected that I will at all times give my support to such proposed legislation as is in conformity to the principles in the platform of the republican party, and will use my best effort to fairly represent the interests of the people of my district.

JAS. DONNELLY.

Announcement.

The undersigned has been urged by many to become a candidate for the office of county treasurer, and to announce the fact of such candidacy. In doing so I hereby wish to state, that if it is the wish of residents of the county to give me the charge of that important office, I shall thankfully accept it, and give it my full time and attention, guarantying a clean record. It must be understood however, that I shall not buy the office, by spending the amount of its salary to get it.

With this understanding I herewith announce my candidacy for that office. Respectfully,

W. B. LASELLE.

For Register of Deeds.

I am out for register of deeds and will serve the public as I have always done. Charge no citizens for tract index work and will look your property up and guarantee same free of charge and I am ready and willing to do this. If you have any mistakes in your papers I will also correct them for you and make no charge.

J. L. MCLAUGHLIN.

For Clerk of Court.

By request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for clerk of the circuit court, if nominated and elected I will perform the duties of the office with the utmost care, and attend to all other matters relative to the office, that may come before me in the interest of the people.

D. E. BRIGGS.

To the Voters of Oneida County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of register of deeds, and if elected, hereby pledge myself to give my entire time to the duties of the office, and to perform such duties promptly and correctly, to the best of my ability.

THOMAS O'HARE.

For County Treasurer.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for county treasurer on the republican ticket. If favored with the nomination and election will give my entire care and attention to the duties of the office.

M. C. RYAN.

Announcement.

I am a candidate for the office of county treasurer and if elected, I will fill the office to the satisfaction of the community the same as I did during my first term CARL KRUEGER.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our thanks to the many friends for their words and deeds of sympathy during our recent bereavement.

MRS. E. B. CROFOOT AND FAMILY.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

Mount Vesuvius is in action again, and will for a short time divide honors with our spellbinders.

The frequency with which political parties are being brought into existence leads to the fear there may not be candidates enough to go around.

Whatever hope Carrie Nation had of forgiveness on the part of a long-suffering public has been destroyed by her course in writing a book detailing her career.

Treasury experts say the per capita circulation is greater now than ever before in the history of the country. Expert buyers of beefsteak declare it is all needed.

The New York elevated road has taken out all the mirrors on its trains. Too many ladies stopped just a moment to arrange their hats and so delayed the traffic.

An effort is being made to discover the typical American woman, but she is too busy getting the children off to school these mornings to be around posing for her picture.

A visitor at Atlantic City has been fined for kissing his wife. People are supposed to go to Atlantic City for change and recreation, and the tone of the place must be lived up to.

The Cincinnati judge who has decided that a wife has no right to search her husband's pockets may have laid down the law, but he hasn't effected any change in a time-honored custom.

Fifty Cincinnati telephone girls have been discharged for flirting on the wires. They deserved what they got. Girls who can't confine themselves to flirting face to face are not entitled to any sympathy.

Copper is now claimed to be a germicide, contact with it being fatal to germs. There are also an army of investors throughout the country to whom contact with the same thing came thing came near proving fatal.

The Chicago school census shows a total population of 1,714,144, more than 500,000 fewer than the city directory estimate. If Chicago is to uphold its claims, more Chicagoans should go to school.

The Philadelphia woman who inherited $50,000,000 has had to get the police to protect her from the crowds of people who want to find out what she may look like. Before inheriting $50,000,000 one should always take the precaution to have a fence built and charge an admission fee.

One of the saddest things about the eastern war is the fall of the Cossack from his exalted station in the public mind. Since his degradation there will doubtless be found people who would not believe that even a bashi-bazouk could whip more than a dozen American cowboys at once.

Experts say women are naturally better swimmers than men "because their conformation gives them at once buoyancy and equilibrium in the water." There are few things in which man may still claim to excel, but he undoubtedly continues to hold first place when it comes to shaving himself with his left hand.

If the business men of this country desire to negotiate loans they can be accommodated by the banks of Kansas, which have on deposit $100,000,000, belonging principally to the farmers. Mortgages in Kansas must be almost as plentiful as grasshoppers, but no industrious farmer has one on his place unless he has borrowed money to buy more land and put up new buildings.

Wool continues in its current price to show the effect of the loss in wool-growing in Australia. In eight years Australia has lost 36,000,000 sheep, or two-thirds as many as there are in the whole United States. This is one-third of the sheep in its flocks in 1895, and has cut down the clip by 600,000 bales. Argentina is slowly making up the lack, but there is no prospect of it in Australia.

The cutting of rates by the trans-Atlantic steamship companies continues. Thousands are taking advantage of the rate inducements to cross the briny, but the great preponderance of landing immigrants who design to stay with us over departing immigrants show no diminution of preference for the land of the free and the home of the brave. Even the disposition to curtail the hospitality of the open door made manifest in the legislation of the last 20 years has not availed to stop the human tide setting westward to our shores.

In every country of Europe large sums are expended by the various governments every year in efforts to improve the breed of horses, not only for cavalry mounts, but also for useful work on farms and for draught purposes. In this republic scientific breeding has been left to private enterprise, but in recent years congress has shown a disposition to encourage upon a moderate scale the bringing together of choice strains of blood. At the agricultural experiment station at Fort Collins, Col., some good work in this direction is in progress.

The daily paper now takes the place of oratory. The spellbinder and the parade still have a place, but they are ornamental and spectacular. The average American citizen reads his paper with care and forms his opinions—not in the excitement of the hustings, but in the serenity of his home. With his mind at ease he has only to read and digest the reports upon both sides of the question to determine which is best for his own interests and those of the country. When this is supplemented by the fund of information sent out from the party committees, the crop of votes is ready for the harvest.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The republican campaign in New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be opened by Senator Fairbanks.

Merger is to be effected between the American, Consolidated and Continental Tobacco companies, earning $22,600,000 a year.

Signals flashed around the world from Washington met in 14 seconds at Adelaide, Australia.

Insurance commissioners of the United States will hold their thirty-fifth annual convention in Indianapolis September 20, 21 and 22.

September's government crop report suggests a wheat crop of 527,000,000 bushels, corn of 2,225,000,000 and oats of 778,000,000 bushels.

In his formal letter of acceptance President Roosevelt gives the issues of the campaign, points out the absence of specific principles advocated by the democracy and declares his intention of pursuing the present policies of the administration.

THE EAST.

In New York a jury awarded $1,500 damages to a man who was run down by an auto and sued its owner.

Trade conditions for the week show the outlook much more encouraging as a result of the ending of the strike. Retail trade shows improvement.

The steamer Columbia crashed into a steam launch in the Delaware river about ten miles north of Philadelphia, grinding it to pieces and causing the drowning of eight of the dozen occupants of the small boat.

It is denied by Judge Parker that he will go to New York to take charge of the campaign.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The venerable jurist, S. A. Kingman, first chief justice of Kansas, died at Topeka, Kan. He was one of the most prominent Kansas pioneers, and was a native of Massachusetts.

In a runaway at Cincinnati Bishop J. M. Walden, retired, of the Methodist church, and his wife were seriously injured. Mrs. Walden's arm was broken and the bishop was badly bruised. Both were taken to the hospital.

In a wreck on the Southern railway between Dogwood and Wilton, in Alabama, two men were killed.

For waylaying and criminally assaulting Laura Knade, near Harper's Ferry, several weeks ago, George Williams (colored) was hanged at the state prison in Moundsville, W. Va.

Fires in the forests are doing great damage in several sections of California. In Alameda and Contra Costa counties thousands of acres of land have been swept by flames, and many houses have been destroyed, the loss reaching $100,000.

It is charged that forged bills of lading to the amount of $400,000 have been issued from St. Joseph, Mo., and a well-known elevator man is accused by the general solicitor of the Burlington road.

Chicagoans expect to make a splendid demonstration at the St. Louis fair Chicago day, October 8, and the celebration is likely to be continued a week.

The treasurer of Meigs county, Ohio, was held up by two masked robbers, who secured $14,000 and then locked the official in a vault.

Held prisoner in Topeka, Kan., Robert Romaine, a deported Colorado miner, confessed complicity in the plot which resulted in the wrecking of the Independence depot and the Vindicator mine in Colorado and the loss of 11 lives. He implicates 12 union men.

An aggregate of 9,994,510 admissions have been recorded since the opening of the Louisiana exposition.

Alma Heck, of Crystal Falls, Wis., and Charles Farrow, of Philadelphia, were drowned at Green Bay, Wis., by the overturning of a boat.

The venerable jurist, Anthony Thornton, organizer and first president of the Illinois State Bar association, former congressman and former judge of the Illinois supreme court, died at his home in Shelbyville, Ill., at the age of 90.

The Three I Baseball league season has ended. The championship was won by the Springfield club.

Progress is being made in the work extending the Southern Indiana railroad to Chicago and the system will reach that city by January, 1906.

Stockyards strikers in Chicago are rapidly being given their old places in the packing houses and many strike breakers have abandoned their places for new fields.

Hammond Burkholder and his brother Leo were killed by lightning, which struck a barn near Marshall, Ill., in which they had taken shelter from a storm.

In San Francisco the cruiser Milwaukee was christened by Miss Janet Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

Without announcement the Russian converted cruiser Lena, mounting 24 guns, suddenly put into San Francisco, demanding the courtesies of the port in order to make repairs. Washington is at a loss to understand why the Russian warship is ordered to American waters, and the Pacific coast squadron will remain near San Francisco until the cruiser departs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Late news is to the effect that the Russian army is safe at Mukden, and that the retreat was accomplished in good order, in spite of the harassing Japanese, sodden roads and the fact that Kuropatkin was hampered by more than 12,000 wounded.

A west-bound transcontinental express on the Canadian Pacific railway was held up by four masked men near Mission Junction, Man. The express car safe was dynamited and the registered mail ransacked, the robbers escaping with a sum estimated at about $6,000.

It is announced from Lhassa that Col. Younghusband, head of the British mission, and the Thibetan officials signed a formal treaty in the apartments of the dalai lama.

A loss of over $1,000,000 was caused by a fire in Progresso, Mex.

Russia's warships known as the Baltic fleet have sailed for the far east. The vessels of the fleet number eight battleships, four cruisers and several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, besides 12 transports, colliers and supply ships.

In view of the paramount military exigencies in the far east, Viceroy Alexieff has placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but no decision with regard to it has yet been made.

Tokio advices place the total casualties on the Japanese side at the battle of Liaoyang at 17,539 officers and men killed and wounded.

While driving an automobile in Paris Mme. Melba, the famous singer, ran over a man about 84 years of age, killing him instantly.

English millers will strive to regain the British market from the American four manufacturers, and an interesting war is expected.

In southeastern Alaska the salmon pack up to September 1 aggregated 393,500 cases.

In St. Petersburg Russian officials admit that all hope for their side in the war is over for this year, and the army must push on to winter quarters in Harbin to recuperate for the campaign next year. No peace talk is entertained.

Five priests and five nuns, Roman Catholic missionaries, were massacred by natives in German New Guinea.

LATER NEWS.

Guy C. Stillings, treasurer of the Preferred Mercantile company of Boston, was arrested on the charge of running a "diamond lottery."

Two men were scalded to death in a railway collision near Reno, Nev.

The national convention of the Order of Eagles begun at Baltimore.

Almost every business house in Idaho Falls, Idaho, burned, causing a loss of $300,000.

Maine goes republican by a majority of between 30,000 and 33,000. The vote was very heavy. The democrats gain some in the legislature.

Harvey Anderson, a deaf mute at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., rescued seven persons from a burning boarding house.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, predicts another meat packers' strike in the near future.

Chicago bulls predict $2 wheat before next May.

Blaine Hoffman, aged 19 years, died at Harrisburg, Pa., the result of football injuries.

Judge Caswell decides the soldiers' preference law of Iowa unconstitutional.

All the boy apple pickers around Fort Dodge, Ia., struck for higher wages.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says General Kuropatkin has telegraphed the czar that notwithstanding the terrible weather, the Japanese are advancing and have established camp fourteen miles from Mukden. Kuropatkin says he does not expect an attack for a fortnight. The minister of war has been advised that two Japanese divisions are approaching Mukden from the northwest and two are marching upon Tie-ling from the eastward.

The Russian armed transport Lena probably will be dismantled and detained at San Francisco until after the war.

A Newport society woman robbed of more than $15,000, it is believed by a wealthy young woman who is a kleptomaniac.

Two savage attacks were made upon non-union workers at the stock yards and in the fights that followed eight people were injured, four of them so severely that it was necessary to take them to hospitals.

Japan protests against allowing the Russian cruiser Lena to remain at San Francisco.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Reports from London say the National City bank of New York plans establishing a branch there.

The marriage of Crown Prince Frederick of Germany will take place in Berlin the first of the year.

A St. Louis man paid a Chicago clairvoyant $1,000 to locate hidden gold. He wants his money back.

Champion J. J. Jeffries offers to meet any three men in one night, Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Sharkey preferred.

Rockefeller interests are said to be behind a move to build a new railway line to the Pacific coast.

The new domestic course in public schools is expected to make Chicago girls the ideal housekeepers.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has given $50,000 with which to install a waterworks system at Berea college.

More than 40,000 people—men, women and children—have entered the hop fields of Oregon and begun the harvest.

The corner stone of a $15,000 monument to the Hebrews who fell in the civil war was laid in New York.

Yetta Berkowitz, a Brooklyn young woman, was killed by a tombstone which crushed her skull as she prayed on a grave.

The comptroller of the currency chartered 35 national banking associations, with aggregate capital of $1,532,000, during August.

Burgess, the champion swimmer, again tried to swim the English channel, but left the water when within two miles of the French coast.

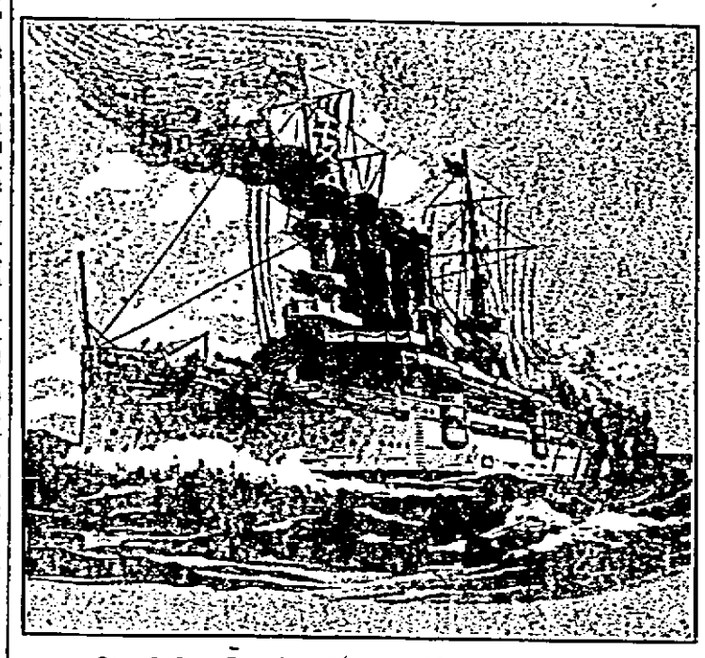
Ex-Senator Washburn estimates a shortage of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world's yield and issues a warning of high-priced breadstuffs.

Ragtime music played by the calliopes of excursion boats in Chicago caused workers along the river to stop to jig and the police have put a stop to the tunes.

The Educational alliance of New York is to open a theater for the benefit of the children of the East side, in which juvenile actors and actresses will enact the roles in three plays during the season.

E. H. Harriman has sold the Chicago & Alton road to the Union Pacific at terms which are supposed to be favorable to the seller of the property.

NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER "MILWAUKEE."



Launched on Saturday, September 10, at San Francisco.

UNABLE TO TURN THE TIDE

RUSSIANS GIVE UP HOPE OF PRESENT VICTORY.

Must Wait Till Next Year—Campaign in Northern Manchuria Ended—General War News.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The war office is reluctantly disposed to admit that, with the defeat of the Russians at Liaoyang, all hope practically departed of turning the tide of the war this year. Patiently and doggedly, in spite of successive reverses by land and sea, Gen. Kuropatkin's friends had pinned their faith in his assurances that when he accepted battle victory would crown Russian arms, but, failing in his attempt to turn the scale, they face another indefinite period of waiting. Kuropatkin must retire, await reinforcements and prepare for a new campaign next year. But, disappointed as they are and discouraging as the situation is, no word is heard in favor of making peace.

Both Armies Resting.

According to the best information from the front both armies are now tired and resting after the exhausting days of fighting and marching. The general opinion is that the Japanese will again push on as soon as the rains cease and the roads are dry. Meanwhile Gen. Kuropatkin is enjoying the advantage of the railroad. He has sent north his baggage and the wounded, and doubtless a portion of his troops. The prevailing idea is that Gen. Kuropatkin will not make a stand at Mukden, if the Japanese come on again in earnest, but that he will retire at least to Tie pass. Once through the pass the general impression in military circles is that the Japanese will not attempt further pursuit.

Army Divided Into Five Columns.

London, Sept. 10.—The Daily Express claims to have trustworthy information that the Russian army is divided into five columns. The first has reached Tiepass (40 miles north of Mukden), and is preparing to defend that place against the Japanese. The second is midway between Mukden and Tiepass. The third is at Mukden. The fourth, consisting of 40,000 men, under Gen. Meyendorff, is holding Gen. Kuroki in check by hard fighting 12 miles south of Mukden. The fifth, of about 12,000 men, is further south, exhausted by incessant fighting, and is surrounded on three sides by the Japanese, its position being one of extreme danger, from which it can hardly hope to escape. "Everything now depends," says the paper, "on Meyendorff's ability to hold Kuroki in check, which thus far has been successfully done."

Tells of the Battle.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—A Russian correspondent in a graphic description of the fighting at Liaoyang says: "The battlefield was a perfect inferno. Gen. Stakelberg was wounded, but despising death, he remained immovable at his post throughout the day, regardless of the rain of shot around him. Several officers of his staff were killed or wounded. In the evening Gen. Stakelberg notified Gen. Kuropatkin that he could hold the position or take the offensive if necessary. Among the incidents of the day was the slaughter of two Japanese battalions which were pursued through the Chinese corn and grain to Saitza and surrounded by the Russians. They resolutely refused to accept quarter, preferring death. In another part of the field the Japanese shelled and captured by assault one of the Russian trenches, only to find too late that it had been abandoned by the Russians and occupied by their comrades. They fell upon the prostrate bodies and flooded them with tears. In one case a party of Japanese officers found a body of their men retiring in disorder and drove them back to the battlefield at the point of the sword. The Russian frontier guards died at their posts, refusing to surrender. It was the anniversary of the creation of their regiment, which they had celebrated the previous night. They lost a large proportion of their officers. At many points the combatants stoned each other.

"Of late the Russians have learned to mask their batteries more effectually and thus have gained a sensible advantage over the Japanese. The Russians worship their guns, and to quote Gen. Kuropatkin's admonition: 'Soldiers die for your guns as you would for your flag.'

"The pits which the Russians had dug in the Chinese corn and the grass were filled with Japanese corpses, which were trodden over by their comrades. The ground was so thickly strewn with bodies in one fight that the Japanese raised a white flag and sought permission to bury their dead, but this was refused. The air became polluted with the stench.

Prepare to Attack Port Arthur.

London, Sept. 12.—With Liaoyang captured and Kuropatkin's army in full retreat to the north the Japanese are preparing for the grand assault on Port Arthur. From the extent of their preparations they apparently are bent on the immediate downfall of the Russian Gibraltar. The fighting about the citadel has not ceased for the time being, however. A Japanese officer passing through Tsingtau, China, reports that 15,000 of his comrades have fallen during the last few days and that the bombardment is going on day by day.

Northern Campaign Ended.

The northern campaign seems to be at an end, so far as the Russian army is concerned. There seems to be little left for Kuropatkin, except to push north to his winter base at Harbin and prepare for a spring campaign. The Russians are beginning to admit this, but the Japanese have not said whether they intend to allow this quiet conclusion of the terrible action at Liaoyang or will again attack the retreating forces.

Baltic Fleet Sails.

Cronstadt, Sept. 12.—The Baltic fleet sailed Sunday for the far east. The vessels of the fleet are as follows: The battleships Souvaroff, Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship; the Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel, Oleg and the Osliaba. Rear Admiral Voelkersam's flagship; the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitiri Donskoi, Aurora and the Almaz, Rear Admiral Enquist's flagship, and several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. The fleet will merely touch at Libau, where it will be joined by 12 transports, colliers and supply ships already waiting there and will then proceed direct to the orient.

Alexieff Resigns.

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from St. Petersburg says it is understood that Viceroy Alexieff, in view of the paramount military exigencies in the far east, has placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but that no decision with regard to it has yet been made.

Called to Arms.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The emperor has called to arms the reserve troops in 22 circuits of the governments of Kherson, Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslav and Taurida, belonging to the military district of Odessa, and also one category of reserve officers throughout the empire.

Jap Losses at Liaoyang.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Tokio which reached the Japanese legation places the total casualties on the Japanese side at the battle of Liaoyang at 17,539 officers and men killed and wounded.

Chinaman Perishes.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 8.—Fire broke out in the engine house of the local fire department Wednesday afternoon and destroyed two blocks in the central part of the city. A Chinaman named Ah Fong was suffocated. Loss, probably $250,000.

Return to Full Time.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 8.—The extensive Pennsylvania railroad shops here were Wednesday ordered on full time of 55 hours a week. Fifteen thousand persons are benefited by the order.

Kentucky Town Burned.

Williamsburg, Ky., Sept. 9.—On the Kentucky side of Jellico Thursday over 20 houses were burned, including the town hall and jail. The fire started in a saloon before daybreak, and swept everything within reach. The town had no fire company. There was but little insurance.

Last Bodies Recovered.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 9.—The bodies of Julius Hartig and Albert G. Treiler, the last of the five men who lost their lives in Saturday night's drowning in Lake Erie, were recovered Thursday.

Two Killed in Wreck.

Montivideo, Minn., Sept. 8.—A west-bound passenger train on the Great Northern collided with a light engine on the main track here Wednesday. Dan Fillmore, one of the engine crew, and a tramp who was stealing a ride were killed. Both engines were demolished.

Wife Murder Charged.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8.—J. Samuel McCue, mayor of Charlottesville, Va., has been arrested for the alleged murder of his wife.

Eleven Lives Lost.

St. John, N. F., Sept. 7.—The mail boat Virginia Lake, from Northern Labrador, reports that the seaboard was swept by a fierce gale two weeks ago. Much damage was done to fishery property along the coast and five schooners were driven ashore, resulting in the loss of 11 lives.

Burned to Death.

Anoka, Neb., Sept. 7.—Henry Toler was burned to death while trying to rescue his wife from flames which enveloped her as the result of a kerosene explosion Tuesday. The woman is also fatally burned.

RUSSIAN RAIDER ARRIVES.

Warship from Vladivostok Suddenly Appears in Port at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The Russian converted cruiser Lena, direct from Vladivostok, arrived unannounced Sunday and claimed the facilities of this port, because her boilers were in such condition as to make her unseaworthy. Her officers declared she would be dismantled and might stay here a month. Capt. Berlinsky is in command of the Lena, which carries 24 guns, 455 men and 16 officers. Commander Rytschagoff, the cruiser's executive officer, said the Lena three weeks ago was ordered to proceed from Vladivostok to San Francisco in response to the urgent request of the Russian consul general here.

Admiral Goodrich, of the Pacific squadron, notified Washington of the cruiser's arrival and he received prompt orders to hold his squadron here until the departure of the Russian vessel. The local Japanese colony is wildly excited over the cruiser's arrival.

Manager Harnett, of the Japanese steamboat line, who was promptly warned of the arrival of the Russian cruiser, cabled to his company in Yokohama to hold the America Maru, now between Shanghai and Nagaski on her way to this city. Harnett's theory is that the Russian cruiser was sent out from Vladivostok on a roving commission to capture Japanese vessels. He regards the alleged trouble with her boilers as a ruse to permit the vessel to stay here and dismantle. Then, at a day's notice, she could resume her guns and sail out ready to hold up any Japanese ship.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Bandits Dynamite Express Safe on Canadian Pacific Road—Secure Large Sum.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—At 9:30 Saturday night the Canadian Pacific west-bound continental express was held up by four masked men. The hold-up occurred 4½ miles west of Mission Junction in a wooded district. Three of the men crawled over the tender of the locomotive and at the point of revolvers ordered Engineer Scott to stop the train. They left one man to guard the engineer, the others taking the fireman with them. They compelled the fireman to uncouple the mail and express car, the fourth standing guard over the train and Conductor Warrell, who attempted to go forward when the train stopped. The robbers then proceeded with engine and express cars several miles west. Express Messenger Herbert Mitchell at first refused to open the car door, but on being informed that the car would be blown up with dynamite, of which they had a quantity, he complied, was disarmed and forced to open the safe. They secured $4,000 or $5,000 in gold dust and about $1,000 in currency. The mail clerks were similarly compelled to open the mail car, which was rifled of the contents of registered mail sacks. The engine, express and mail car was then run to a point east of Warnock, where the robbers took to the woods. None of the passengers were molested.

A RUINOUS FLOOD.

Rio Grande River on the Rampage—Great Destruction of Property Is Reported.

Alpine, Tex., Sept. 12.—The Rio Grande is on the worst rampage in its history and great destruction of property has already occurred at Presidio Del Norte, Ojinito and many other smaller settlements situated on both sides of the river for a distance of 300 miles along its course. The valley is narrow along the river through the Great Bend region of Texas, and the losses by destruction of crops there will not be heavy. According to information received from a mounted courier who came direct from Presidio Del Norte, more than 100 houses of that town, including the United States customs house, were washed away by the flood. The flood is said to have swept away whole settlements of houses occupied by Mexicans between Presidio Del Norte and Boquillas. No reports of loss of life have been received.

AGED MAN KILLED.

Gets in Way of Mme. Melba's Automobile in Paris and Loses His Life.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Mme. Melba, the distinguished singer, while driving an automobile Sunday afternoon, accompanied by her two cousins, the Misses Walker, ran over a man about 84 years of age, killing him instantly. The accident occurred on the boulevard Peroire. Mme. Melba being on the way from the Hotel Ritz to Versailles. The chauffeur was not to blame as the old man got in the way of the automobile while endeavoring to escape being run over by a cab. Mme. Melba was greatly distressed and returned to the hotel, where she is now confined to her apartments.

Official Commits Suicide.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The dead body of David P. Leibhardt, the superintendent of the dead letter office of the post office department, was found Sunday night by one of the watchmen who was making his rounds just after midnight. Evidently it was a case of suicide. There was a bullet hole in the right temple, while a pistol with one or more barrels discharged lay on the floor beside him. No reason is known for the deed. Mr. Leibhardt apparently was about 60 years of age. He was a native of Indiana from which state he was appointed to the post office department.

Two Drowned.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 12.—Charles Farrow, of Philadelphia, and Alma Heck, of Crystal Falls, Wis., were drowned here Sunday by the overturning of a boat. J. R. Smith and Ella Larsen were rescued. Farrow was a pressman, aged 20, and Miss Heck was a student at the Green Bay business college, aged 20.

Named for Congress.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Joseph J. Broadhurst, of Pangborne, was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Eighth district.

FIVE FATAL WRECKS.

Railway Disasters in Several States in Which Many Persons Are Killed and Injured.

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 10.—Shortly after one o'clock Friday morning train No. 41 on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, consisting of an express car, a mail car, two day coaches and a Pullman sleeper, was derailed at a trestle just south of the Catawba river south Carolina, and 22 miles southwest of Monroe, N. C., followed by the wreck of a light engine and caboose, resulting in the death of four persons and the injuring of 25 others.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 10.—Two men were killed and another seriously injured in a wreck on the Southern railway between Dogwood and Wilton on the Birmingham and Selma division Friday afternoon. The dead are: W. H. Cherry, engineer, and Will Ivey, negro brakeman. The train was running 30 miles an hour when the engine jumped the track and struck the crossties, turning completely over, crushing the engineer beneath it. Several other employes of the road are said to have been bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Romeo, Ill., Sept. 10.—In a head-on collision Friday between two extra freight trains on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad here, because of the dense fog of the early morning, one man was killed and two others severely injured. The cars of the long west-bound train were piled upon the track and the tender of the engine was torn from its couplings and hurled off the roadbed. The engine was practically demolished.

Moberly, Mo., Sept. 8.—The south-bound Wabash passenger train which left Des Moines for St. Louis at 6:40 a. m. was wrecked Tuesday near Pendleton, Mo., killing six passengers and injuring more than 50 others.

Princeton, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Kansas City fast passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was wrecked one-half mile east of Tiskilawa Wednesday night and more than 30 persons were badly injured, three of whom have since died.

TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS.

Col. Moulton, of Illinois, New Grand Master—Next Conclave to Be Held in Saratoga Springs.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The following officers were elected by the Knights Templar here Thursday: Grand master, George M. Moulton, of Illinois; deputy grand master, Henry W. Rugg, of Rhode Island; grand generalissimo, William R. Melish, of Ohio; grand captain general, Frank H. Thomas, of Washington; grand senior warden, Arthur McArthur, of New York; grand junior warden, W. Frank Pierce, of California; grand recorder, John A. Gerow, of Michigan (reelected); grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines, of Connecticut (reelected). Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was chosen as the meeting place of the next conclave in July, 1907. Leo de Mar, member of Boston commandery No. 322, was beaten, drugged and robbed of $650 in cash and a $225 watch and chain by unknown men who escaped.

SECURE BIG SUM.

Robbers Hold Up Treasurer of an Ohio County and Escape with $14,000.

Pomeroy, O., Sept. 12.—Two men entered the office of County Treasurer T. J. Chase Friday and while one of them covered Chase with a revolver the other went through the safe, securing $14,000. They then locked Chase in the vault and made their escape. Chase was found three hours later by his wife and released. Several thousand dollars in gold in the safe was overlooked by the robbers. The sheriff and his deputies were at the fair grounds and all the city officers except the marshal were out of town at the time of the robbery. It is believed that the robbers escaped in a buggy and no trace of them has been secured. All nearby towns have been notified and officers are scouring the county for the robbers. The county carries $10,000 insurance against robbery.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Republican Plurality Is About 31,500—The New Legislature.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 8.—With only two small towns missing, the republican plurality of 31,500 in Wednesday's election is believed to be within a few votes of the correct figures. Four years ago it was 31,312. The total vote for governor without the two towns is: Bell (rep.), 47,931; Porter (dem.), 16,492—a republican plurality of 31,449. The missing towns had a republican plurality last year of 68. A tabulation of the returns compared with those of 1900 show that the republicans gained in eight counties an aggregate of 998 votes. The loss in six counties shows an aggregate of 1,422, making a net republican loss of 424. On the other hand the democrats gained in three counties an aggregate of 212 votes, losing in the other 11 an aggregate of 1,241, making a net democratic loss of 1,029.

Treaty Is Signed.

Lhassa, Sept. 7—via Gyangtse, Sept. 10.—Col. Younghusband, head of the British mission, and the Thibetan officials signed a forthal treaty in the apartments of the dalai lama, at Potala. The ceremony was simple and was conducted amid quaint and picturesque surroundings. The terms of the treaty were read out only in the Thibetan language and its details will be published later by the foreign office at Simla. The proceedings closed with a short speech by Col. Younghusband.

Declines Nomination.

Washington, Sept. 8.—George H. Shibley, of this city, who was nominated by the continental party at Chicago as candidate for vice president, has sent a letter to the notification committee of the party declining the nomination.

Choice of Connecticut Democrats.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 8.—In an enthusiastic convention held at the Hyperion theater Wednesday, the democratic state ticket was placed in nomination, headed by A. Heaton Robertson, of New Haven, for governor.

Conditions of the Present Cotton Crisis in England

Great Britain's Greatest Industry Sadly Hampered for Lack of Raw Material.

LANCASHIRE—England is anxiously looking forward to the new cotton crop from America. The partial failure of last year's crop and the high price demanded for this staple product brought dire disaster to Lancashire industries from which it is hoped the new crop will rescue them.

Statistics tell us that the cotton industry is England's greatest industry; but a visit to Lancashire will bring home the truth of that statement more convincingly than any array of figures. It is only necessary to see the gigantic warehouses of Manchester and the long procession of "lurries" piled up with hydraulically-compressed shirtings and calicoes through its streets, to realize what is the magnitude and importance of the industry of which Manchester is the center. The number of mills in Manchester itself is more comparatively limited, the tendency being to separate the places of production and exchange. How vast and complicated is the process of the disposal of the manufactured article a glance into the huge cotton exchange which stands in the heart of Manchester will show.

Good citizens of Manchester point with pride to the size of the exchange and its 2,000 members who swarm on the floor and overflow into the adjoining streets. Practically, only manufactured cotton is dealt with in Manchester, dealings in "spot" cotton—that is, cotton in bale, ready for delivery—being confined to the Liverpool exchange. Liverpool, curiously enough, has never been a manufacturer of cotton, and sees cotton only in transit on its way to and from Manchester in one form or another.

WORKERS IN A LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL.

To see cotton in the process of manufacture it is necessary to leave that not very lovely city and journey to towns even less lovely. The visitor can take his choice of 50 good-sized towns within 20 miles of Manchester. He may go to Oldham and find a town the size of Edinburg quivering with the vibrations from countless mills; he may go to Bolton and find a town larger than Dundee, with mills in almost every street. Ashton-under-Lyne, Heywood, Middleton, Castleton, and Rochdale will give him ample opportunity of a further study of the process of manufacture, if his education is not yet completed. One thing he will find difficult to decide is, which is the ugliest of all these swarming hives of industry. The cotton trade has brought many blessings to Lancashire, but it has destroyed the beauty of one of the prettiest counties in England. How pretty it was may be judged from the few remaining spots of beauty which the cotton mill and coal mine have left untouched.

"DRAWING" THE COTTON.

In every respect the cotton trade is unique, but perhaps its most striking feature is the relations which exist between employers and employed. In no other industry is there the same mutual confidence and respect between masters and men. Since the great strike, and its settlement by the Brooklands agreement, there has been peace, and the terms of that agreement seem to render any future strike out of the question. Under that agreement the representatives of the men have access to the books of the employers, and so the sliding scale of wages can be easily determined without friction or suspicion.

Much misconception prevails with regard to the cause of the cotton crisis, and much indiscriminate criticism has been passed on the American speculators in "futures." Although the action of those speculators has been detrimental to the trade, inasmuch as their dealings have tended to unsteady the market and cause unnecessary fluctuation, speculation alone is powerless to fetter a great industry. The causes of the crisis are to be traced back far beyond the handful of gamblers in the New York or the New Orleans "pits." The direct cause of the depression was the shortage in last year's crops. Within recent years there has been a tendency towards shortage, and that tendency was last year accentuated. Even if there had been no larger shortage, sooner or later a crisis would have come. The producing power of the world has grown, and the area of cotton cultivation has not kept pace with the growth of the manufacturing capacity.

In a way the stoppage of the Lancashire mills may in time hurt the price of American cotton. England has for some years been experimenting in a small way with the growing of cotton in its African dependencies. A small degree of success has been attained along the west coast of that continent and also in the Soudan, but so long as the American supply kept the spindles going the experiments attracted but little interest or attention. Now both the manufacturers and the working classes are clamoring for the development of the cotton resources of Africa. They are calling the present crisis a sharp lesson in "latent imperialism," and say that had the latent cotton-growing resources of the empire been developed the crisis in the cotton industry could not have occurred. Government officials point to the fact that cotton of good quality has been grown for centuries in West Africa. Cotton, too, of a promising quality has been coming from the Soudan in small quantities; but Lancashire, satisfied with the American supply, and failing to foresee the "lean years," forgot to "think imperially." She has belied her proud boast of anticipating the thought of the rest of England, and her want of foresight has cost her dear. But the lesson has been learned, and with characteristic energy Lancashire has lost no time in taking steps to guard against disaster in the future.

The shortage from which Lancashire is now suffering has perhaps only called attention to a problem which will be solved in time to avert a greater catastrophe to Lancashire and the empire. When the manufacturers of Lancashire found themselves face to face with the crisis they rose to the occasion with admirable courage and energy. They instituted general short time—that is to say, it was agreed that the mills, instead of working 64 hours a week, should only work for 48 hours. Recently it has been decided to still further reduce the working hours to 40. The object of this reduction was to reduce the demand for the raw article and prevent the price from rising beyond a certain point. Had manufacture proceeded at the ordinary rate the price of cotton would have risen to such a point that manufacturers would have been unable to sell their products at a profit, and financial disaster would have overwhelmed Lancashire. Moreover, the reductions of output tended to minimize any of the evil effects of the speculation of the "cotton kings" in New York. The hardships entailed by short time have been borne without a murmur by the men, who are, naturally, the first to suffer from the crisis. Indeed, it is not alone the men who are the sufferers. In almost no industry does female labor play so important a part. It is a common thing to find husband and a wife and children working practically side by side in the same mill. The workers, both men and women, recognize that the steps which the masters have been compelled to take are in their ultimate interests, and they cheerfully bear the immediate loss for the sake of the future. Normal times are shortly expected to return. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the mills, on the arrival of the new crop, will be able to resume full time in October, and the crisis, the severest since the great cotton famine during the civil war in the United States, will be over.

His Credit Was Good.

"What was the price of it?"

"Five dollars."

"D'you pay him net?"

"No; I paid him nit."—Houston Post.

Seasonable Frocks for the Girls

WHAT to get the girls for school and general autumn wear is a subject that each year agitates many a fond mother. The young misses insist upon being in style like the older ones, and to combine style with serviceability is the problem the mothers must solve. To assist in this we are showing two sketches of pretty garments, and will give descriptions of them.

Intended for quite a small schoolgirl, and duly designed with a view to the complete ease and comfort of the small maiden who is to wear it, the pretty little holiday frock, shown in one of our illustrations, might be very suitably carried out, either in brown and white check voile or in a summer serge or tweed, in a striped or check design. The short skirt is very full, but perfectly plain, while the bodice is made in a loose blouse shape, mounted invisibly on a band of broad elastic, and pouching over the line of the waist, both back and front. The sleeves are also very full, and are finished with gathered frills of soft white lawn, which can always be removed and washed when occasion requires. The round cape collar is of the same kind of lawn drawn up on piping-cords, and made in such a way that it is easily detached from the frock itself, when it has to be washed or cleaned. A very demure hat of dark brown straw completes the picture, made with a mushroom brim, and wreathed round the crown with flower-shaped rosettes of soft, ivory-white satin ribbon. Long strings of the same ribbon are tied under the chin. For a child to whom brown is not becoming, the same idea might very well be carried out in a navy blue and white, or green and white check, or even in white and crimson, if the little dress should be intended for smart occasions.

FOR A SCHOOLGIRL.

A very graceful frock for mademoiselle, quite suitable for Sunday best during the autumn, forms the subject of our other sketch. In fact, the idea is such a particularly pretty one that it might be well adapted by the lengthening of the skirt, to the requirements of a young girl of 17 or 18. It is suggested that for a really useful dress this design might find expression in a fine navy blue serge, soft of texture and light in weight, or otherwise the double skirt, graceful, as it is, might prove too heavy for comfort. The little bolero coat, the shape of which is particularly smart, is complete in itself, and need not be worn except out of doors. For sole trimming it has some straps of fine gold braid, and groups of gold buttons, these being arranged on the front of the coat and on the sleeves, as well as on the upper part of the skirt in front.

The bolero coat is worn over a blouse of soft, ivory-white silk, very prettily trimmed with little frills of ivory-white Cluny lace, and finished at the waist with a white kid belt, drawn through a gold buckle. A French sailor hat in ecru straw would look well with this dress, the wide brim bound at the edge with black velvet ribbon and the low crown trimmed quite simply with a velvet band and bow. For a daintier and smarter kind of frock, pale gray voile or hop-sack serge might be used, but in that case the braiding and the buttons, as well as the waist-buckle, might be carried out in silver, instead of gold.

For actual school wear, whether a young girl may be attending classes daily, or whether she is a student at a big boarding school or a college, nothing is really better or more appropriate than a good strong navy serge, which has been carefully shrunk before being made up, and which will stand the wear and tear of a restless girl of 10 or 11 years of age. Arranged in the simplest kind of coat and skirt form, and worn with plain blouses, made in the winter weight of Viyella, nothing better than navy serge has yet been invented to meet the practical wants of the average schoolgirl, and yet to look always neat and in good taste. As to the Viyella blouses, there are many pretty patterns and colors which will harmonize perfectly with the ordinary shade of navy blue, seen in a good strong serge. The most useful waist-belt is one made in navy blue Petersham to match the serge, although bands of dark blue soft kid or leather are quite permissible with frocks of this description. The best skirts for these frocks are those which fit loosely, but quite plainly below the waist, without plaits of gathers of any kind, and which are finished near the hem, with five or six rows of tailor-stitching. The length of the skirt must depend, of course, upon the height and age of the wearer. As far as the coats are concerned, a Chesterfield shape is the best, made in a good three-quarters length, and lined with soft silk and satin, with an inter-lining of flannel, if the coat should be intended for wearing all through the winter.

When one comes to consider the most suitable materials for afternoon and Sunday best frocks for schoolgirls, serges or cashmeres again suggest themselves as being of all fabrics the most appropriate. For such frocks as these, however, the finer and softer serges are the best. The prettiest styles where young girls are concerned, are always the simplest, and for these afternoon frocks a blouse bodice in serge or cashmere is always appropriate arranged with plaits or folds from the shoulders, and crossing over in front from right to left.

A "SUNDAY BEST" GOWN.

Such a frock, for instance, would be very pretty in brown serge. Any space that is left open in front of the bodice between the folds of material should be filled in with a small chemisette of cream guipure laid over ivory-white satin and continued in the form of a high collar, round the throat. The sleeves should be full on the shoulders, and then tight-fitting from the elbows to the wrists, where they might be finished with lace and satin cuffs to match the collar. A few gathers or plaits below the waist, with three flat tucks round the hem, will be quite sufficient in the way of trimming for the skirt.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Charming French Toilettes

PARIS.—I hear from Dieppe that a good many scarlet and white and blue and white checked zephyrs are being worn. I will describe one as it was described to me. It was in a dark blue and white plaid with a line of orange running through. The skirt had five flounces, and the tailor-made blouse-bodice had a beautifully-made turned-over collar of dark blue canvas edged with orange and a deeper blue braid. It was worn over a white batiste front, and tier with a big bow of accordion-plaited deep blue chiffon. The sleeves were rather small, finished with deep, tight cuffs coming right over the wrist and round the waist was a band of dark blue suede, with just a touch of orange in front. This was worn with a three-cornered hat of dark blue chip trimmed only with a vivid orange paradis plume.

Some well-known Americans are wearing at these seaside gatherings gray barege—really a sort of nun-like costume depending for its success upon the chic of a French or American woman. There is a neatness about the American, particularly about the American en voyage, that enables her to wear with the best effect these nun-like draperies. But do not for a moment imagine that these garments are made by a cheap couturiere; they are turned out only by the cunning hand that knows how to combine the simple effect and a beautiful cut.

Among the smarter morning frocks a great deal of coarse Irish linen is used, trimmed with the favorite dentelle irlandaise; this Irish lace is, however, giving place here and there to the new wool lace which is a fitting trimming to the rougher materials, such as hopsacks, coarse canvasses, beiges, serges, etc. And with these frocks coarse straw hats are worn, the brims invariably edged with velvet, turned up at the sides and pulled down on the coiffure at the back, with an enormous bow of black velvet and sometimes a bird. Rosettes of ribbon are another favorite ways a pretty and effective trimming for a simple hat.

ATTRACTIVE DINNER GOWN, MADE OF SATIN MESSALINE, LACE AND MOUSSELINE-DE-SOIE.

The picture hats are mostly of the Directoire order, and these again are trimmed with ribbon rosettes, as well as with feathers. Leghorns, Panamas and chips are the favorite straws for the ideal picture hat of the moment.

ANNETTE GIVRY.

The Young Papa.

"Popley's baby is beginning to talk now."

"Has he been boring you with some stories about it?"

"No; but I sat next to him at the lunch counter to-day and I heard him say absently-mindedly to the waiter: 'Dimme a jink o' water, p'ease.'"—Philadelphia Press.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Will Help Jews to Farms.

Articles of incorporation were issued at Madison by the secretary of state to the Milwaukee Agricultural association, formed for charitable purposes. The purposes of the organization are stated to be "to promote the pursuit of agriculture in the state of Wisconsin and elsewhere, and to give encouragement and assistance to poor, needy and deserving Jews desirous of undertaking or about to undertake the occupation of agriculture, and to assist such persons in acquiring the necessary lands and property and in establishing themselves as farmers in the state of Wisconsin and elsewhere."

Is a Maniac.

Facing his room like a caged lion and shouting orders to an imaginary company of soldiers, Peter Phillips, formerly a lieutenant in the Russian army, is a raving maniac at Kenosha. His affliction is due to worry on account of his inability to join his former company, which is now fighting in the forts at Port Arthur. The companions of Phillips claim he won distinction in the Russian army and that since the breaking out of the war with Japan he has been making every possible effort to get back into the ranks.

Misers Body Burned.

Stephen Dangs, a miser, said to be rich, who lived alone three miles from Antigo, was found dead in the ashes of his cottage. Indications of a blow on the head led to the belief that he had been murdered. The body was badly disfigured by fire. He was reputed to have had a horror of banks and to keep his fortune hidden in his cottage. He was currently reported to have $75,000 worth of bonds in his possession and to have received $25,000 in gold a few days ago. A careful search was made for traces of the money in the ruins without result.

Survivors Meet.

The survivors of the Lady Elgin disaster held their annual meeting in Milwaukee at Marble hall. Only 12 of the 100 who were saved are now living in Wisconsin, and only a portion of these will probably be present. This association of survivors was formed September 8, 1889, and has met at Marble hall each year since that time on the eve of the anniversary.

Around World in a Sloop.

Capt. Rounds, of Manitowoc, arrived in the Kenosha, with a 27-foot sloop, in which he will start alone on October 1 for a trip around the world. He expects to devote three years to the journey. The captain is a daring navigator, and this will be his third trip around the world in a diminutive vessel.

Owns $180,000 in Pearls.

P. O. Heide, a pearl dealer at Prairie du Chien, is said to have the finest collection of fresh water pearls ever gathered together. It contains 200 rare gems, ranging from 15 to 150 grains in weight, and of a variety of hues, many being closely matched. The gems are valued at from $180,000 to $200,000.

Plans Fight on Automobile.

Charles T. Higgins, of the town of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, has started a movement to secure from the state legislature laws to control the driving of automobiles on country roads. Petitions have been sent to the town chairmen of every town and in every county in the state asking for action.

The News Condensed.

Christian Jung, aged 55 years, was fatally injured in a runaway at Racine.

State Levee Commissioner John G. Standenmeyer was attacked by a vicious bull on his farm in Caledonia and severely injured.

Green Bay is to have a new telephone exchange to cost $11,000, to be completed by December 15.

Edwin Rohll, of Leroy, has been sentenced to Waupun for three years for setting fire to a cheese factory.

John B. Strobants, a Brussels farmer, is said to have found a piece of copper on his farm weighing 402 pounds.

William P. Fisher, a switchman on the Great Northern railway, was killed in the yards at Superior in the derailing of three cars, caused by the train striking a horse.

Laura Eugenia Brown, aged 34 years, well known throughout southern Wisconsin on account of her active work in church and charitable organizations, died at Kenosha.

Christian Godske, one of the oldest mason contractors of Racine, fell from a wagon and sustained injuries from which he died later.

Charles Quarles, of Milwaukee, has sent a gold medal to the Kenosha high school as the trophy for the annual oratorical contest among the members of the junior class.

Rev. John Verstegen died at Depere, aged 62 years. He was pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, 28 years. Death was caused by blood poisoning.

Mrs. Frank Bunzell, aged 28 years, while driving alone on Pine street, Sheboygan, suffered a stroke of apoplexy and fell from her buggy. She died in half an hour. She leaves a husband and one son.

M. C. Klingman is insane from brooding over the fact that Henry Morrison, of Woodstock, is alleged to have killed his wife and daughter and to have tried to kill Mrs. Klingman.

Prof. Robert E. Dickie, assistant principal of the Kenosha high school, has discovered a vein of iron ore on his farm at North Freedom. An eastern syndicate has offered him $125,000 if the vein pans out.

Members of the G. A. R. and the Krieger verein, and the A. P. W. N. G., of Fort Atkinson, participated in a picnic given by the Sons of Veterans at Watertown.

Mrs. Joseph Cleary of Wauzeka, bit off part of Hans Bergen's hand, bit her husband's arm, and attacked a child, but when brought before the court was pronounced sane.

Miss Alice Wilson, of Fort Atkinson, caught her hair in a collar ironing machine in a Janesville laundry, her scalp being badly torn. She was prostrated by the shock.

Louis Letourneau, while preparing supper for a log driving crew near Chippewa Falls, fainted and fell into the fire, being severely burned about the head and body. He is in a critical condition.

From the Inside of a Torpedo Boat Destroyer

What Happens on One of These Mighty Engines of Naval Warfare When in Action.

THE warps of the ocean; such are the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers of the navies of the world. These warps of the Japanese and Russian navies have played such a prominent part in the present war that they have aroused a new and keener interest in themselves on the part, not only of the naval authorities of the world, but of the lay public. This interest is reason enough to warrant the printing of an article describing these infernal machines of the deep.

Let us begin as she first puts to sea in quest of her prey, and outstrips everything that is going her way. If it should be your privilege, as it has been mine, to be aboard, you feel the joy and pride of the young commander into whose keeping a destroyer is given, because you know that under your feet is a ship which is the swiftest, most destructive and most merciless of all the ships of war that float.

Very soon you get into the open sea, rushing past wobbling lightships and slow-going craft which you overhaul so quickly that they appear to lie inert on the water. The destroyer seems to scent the battle with the weather from afar. She pants eagerly on.

From time to time a wave slaps heavily against the bow, and you feel the shiver of it throughout the ship's frail length. A destroyer is flexible in her construction, and is built to "give" to the seas. After all, she is simply a thin skin of steel on a light framework, and sometimes you can see her ribs showing through their covering, like those of a lean, sinewy and enduring runner.

By this time you are in oilskins—which you need badly—and when you proceed along the deck at all you do so crabwise, and grip with tenacious affection anything that will save you from a fall. You have tumbled instinctively into the way of destroyers, which is one demanding that you should put all dignity and stiffness aside, and obey all her whims and fancies, which are many. Her purpose is to harry and oppress, and, being a ruthless mistress, she harries most those who serve her best.

Pitchings, rollings, wallowings, twistings, dippings—all the sea gyrations that ever were—are loved and practiced by the destroyer. In these marine gymnastics she stands an easy first, for which reason, in bad weather, the commander has his spells of sickness, and the toughest seaman keeps him sympathetic company.

LOOKING AFT FROM THE BRIDGE.

And with all this physical suffering there is the acme of discomfort. Seas break on board, rising high over the bows, thudding on the turtle-back, smashing against the breakwater, streaming in solid masses down the deck, and going overboard again in a yeasty smother. Water is everywhere—on deck and below, in the men's quarters, in the officers' quarters, in the bunks, under the oilskins. It cannot be kept out.

The work of the commander is not fancy work, nor is his ship a fancy ship. There is no poetry of sail about her, no evidence of luxury; but if you care for the poetry of motion, and plenty of it, you will find it there.

Think of what he controls—a long, black, low hull, rising for the most part only a few feet above the water, the exception being the bows, which serve the double purpose of protecting the ship in heavy weather and affording accommodation for the crew. Very excellent accommodation it is, for there are two forecastles in which about 60 men live and sleep, not all at one time, of course, since there is always the watch on deck, so that those below have plenty of room in which to move and sleep and eat, and do the numberless odd jobs that occupy the waking and off duty hours of the wonderful "handyman."

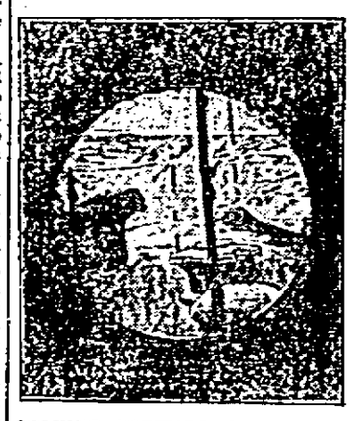
For the rest, the deck runs flush from the forecastle, the levelness being broken up, however, by the low, huge ventilators, the two torpedo tubes, one behind the other, amidships, where they command a wide range of action, and the after gun platform. In these tubes a couple of torpedoes are stowed, and another pair of these beautiful and deadly weapons are in reserve in a water tank below.

The commander has, therefore, four torpedoes at his service; that is to say, he has the means of destroying utterly, with luck—which, in practice at any rate, is never likely to come his way—four first-class battleships which have cost, in round figures, more than a sum of $5,000,000! And the value of his own craft is $250,000.

The commander's ship is a shell, it is true, but a shell every part of which is a marvel of ingenuity and skill; and the most marvelous of all parts is the engine room, for here are the engines which develop the 7,000-horse power which is needed to make the destroyer rush through the water at 30 miles an hour, and fills her with that madness of life which seems to represent the very lust of destruction.

In the stokehold an astonishing revelation awaits you, especially if you have had experience of other similar dens. I have been in the stokeholds of a good many steamers, from a Cunarder—in which I gasped and shoveled for nearly two hours before resigning my post—to a North sea trawler, and have marveled that men could endure it and live. I expected the destroyer's stokehold to be a perfect oven; and, lo! it was quite cool and comfortable, and marvelous in its devices for saving labor and safeguarding life and limb.

She is doing her top speed, and you may know it by the mad rush of the water past you, the metallic rattle which almost deafens you, the crazy trembling of the deck beneath you, and the furious belching of the smoke from the funnels, to say nothing of the showers of fine cinders which are shot out of the stacks and are carried overboard or fall in myriads on the deck.



LOOKING FORWARD THROUGH A PORTHOLE IN THE CONNING TOWER.

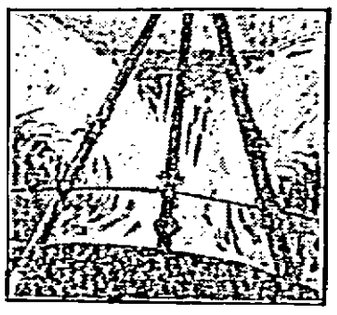
In the brain of the ship—appropriately situated in her head—is the commander. This brain is the conning-tower—that circular structure under the forward gun-platform, just ahead of the bridge, which is more than likely to escape the attention of the ordinary visitor to a destroyer. It is made of armoured plate thick enough to resist rifle bullets and small missiles, and just large enough to hold two men and the necessary machinery for guiding the ship.

Like all officers who serve in destroyers, he is young and dare-devil—and he has need of being both for such a desperate task as that which has been allotted to him. His motto, in all probability, is: "Death or Glory," and, inasmuch as he despises all risks, and does not even pause to consider them, he is certain to meet with the one or gain the other.

He knows that he is at liberty, if he feels so disposed, to risk his ship and his crew in an attempt to destroy the enemy.

In the dead of night he has found his quarry—a huge, noble, new battleship, which is lying fearfully at anchor in a roadstead, dreading an attack from some sea hornet and making her best defensive preparations. Her torpedo-nets are hung around her, and her crew are on the alert. At almost numberless guns men are stationed, and the muzzles command an area of sea in which a destroyer cannot live for more than a few seconds. The odds are seriously against the commander, but he has made up his mind to face them and take his chances in a grand and daring rush.

The die is cast. It is touch and go with death. The destroyer gives no mercy, nor does she expect any—she would not receive it even if she did. Full speed ahead she rushes towards her quarry—the vast bulk whose searchlights send out intense beams which are like gigantic feelers on the face of the waters, feelers for that ruthless enemy which can dash up, fire, and disappear almost before her presence has been guessed. These very searchlights prove the battleship's undoing by acting as a target for the swooping foe.



THE WAKE OF A DESTROYER WHEN GOING AT FULL SPEED.

The commander is greatly daring, and luck is with him. He approaches his prey and runs up within striking distance unobserved, for the strong beams have momentarily left the course he is taking and leave a black space in which he can steal onward unseen. A signal from the conning-tower, and the first torpedo is discharged. Another order and the second goes, lest the first should have missed the target.

But the luck of the bold has been with the commander, and both the terrible missiles have struck home. By the time they explode the destroyer has turned and is racing back into the dark night and safety. Of retaliatory fire there is none, since hopeless panic has fallen upon the battleship's company when the roar and concussion have pronounced her doom.

A few lives are saved, but she herself and nearly all her crew have disappeared. It is a noble victory—greater than annihilating a regiment on land could be, because another regiment can be raised in a few days or weeks, men being plentiful and cheap; but a battleship is the work of many months, and, with most nations, several years.

WALTER WOOD.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

C. F. BARNES. EDITOR AND MANAGER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition & display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

For President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Governor—
SAMUEL A. COOK
For Congress, 10th District—
WEBSTER E. BROWN.
For State Senator, 30th District—
JAMES A. WRIGHT.

Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention of the Republican electors of the county of Oneida, is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day for the following purposes:

First—To nominate candidates for county offices to be voted for at the ensuing general election.

Second—To elect a chairman of the county committee and a county committee.

Third—For the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said convention.

The caucuses in the several wards, towns and villages in said county shall be held Saturday, September 17th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the above named county convention. The hours for holding said caucuses shall be from 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. in the several wards in the city of Rhinelander and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. in all other towns and villages in Oneida county.

Said caucuses shall be held at the places designated below respectively, at which said caucuses, each caucus district will elect the number of delegates set opposite the same to represent said caucus district in said county convention, as follows, to-wit:

Gagen, Town hall	3
Monico, Town hall	1
Hazelhurst, Town hall	4
Newbold, Town hall	1
Pelkan, Town hall	2
Schoepke, Town hall	1
Sugar Camp, Tripp's school house	1
Woodboro, Mill office	1
Cassian, Post office	1
Pine Lake, Shefler school house	1
Crescent, Crescent school house	1
Lynne, Kelly school house	1
Rhinelander, 1st ward, Hose house	3
2d ward, Brown's boarding house	3
3rd ward, Taylor's factory	3
4th ward, Hose house	2
5th ward, Opposite Rapids house	4
6th ward, C. O. D. Store	2

Each caucus held is further instructed to select and certify to the chairman of the county committee the person desired by it to be elected as a member of the county committee from the respective wards, towns and villages.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1904.

By order of Republican County Committee,
EDWARD REID, Chairman.
C. F. BARNES, Acting Secretary.

Assembly District Convention.

A Republican Assembly Convention for the Assembly District composed of Oneida, Vilas and Iron Counties is hereby called to convene at the Court House, Rhinelander, Wis., on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1904, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination an assemblyman to represent said district to be voted for at the general election to be held November 8th, 1904.

The basis of representation to said Convention will be one delegate for each two hundred (200) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for President at the general election in 1900, and will be as follows:

Counties	Votes	Delegates
Oneida County	1,502	9
Vilas County	1,204	6
Iron County	1,318	7

Dated Hurley, Wis., Sept. 2, 1904.

W. S. REYNOLDS,
Chn. Rep. Assembly Com.

Contributors to the Rhinelander Public Library.

Now that the new public library is about completed and is soon to be opened, it may be of interest to the public to know who contributed to the fund for furnishing the library, which was raised by the Rhinelander Woman's Club. The subscribers to the fund are:

Robbins Lumber Co.	$100.00
Theo. LaDoux	1.00
E. M. Kemp	20.00
Mrs. J. C. Wixson	5.00
G. S. Coon	20.00
Chas. Wilson	5.00
A. Selwright	10.00
Mrs. Clary	3.00
Mike Ryan	5.00
Jas. Morgan	1.00
A. C. Danielson	1.00
J. H. Queal & Co.	15.00
F. A. Lowell	15.00
P. J. Koelzer	3.00
Dr. C. D. Packard	11.00
J. C. Sorenson	2.00
Dr. E. H. Keith	5.00
Fred Anderle	10.00
Jule DeMars	5.00
J. Gibson	1.00
John Barnes	15.00
Thos. Schelp	2.00
Racket Store	1.00
Dr. A. D. Daniels	100.00
C. H. Roepke	5.00
W. E. Ashton	5.00
F. E. Kretlow	2.00
Ray LaSelle	1.00
J. Segerstrom	1.00
John Hess	1.00
S. D. Nelson	5.00
Hans Anderson	5.00
Theo. Born	1.00
F. T. Coon	5.00
F. X. CinqMars	5.00
Frank Divers	5.00
Dr. Chas. McIndoe	5.00
Mrs. Welsen	5.00
H. Prior	1.00
M. Sutliff	1.00
Guy Gardner	5.00
Dr. P. B. Stewart	5.00
John Ross	5.00
W. D. Joslin	5.00
J. L. McLaughlin	2.00
Dr. J. M. Hogan	2.00
F. Hirzy	1.00
C. D. Bronson	10.00
Henry Jewett	5.00
John Goulette	25.00
Guy Hamilton	1.00
A. S. Pierce	15.00
S. H. Ashton	10.00
A. Lindegren	1.00
W. H. Morgan	1.00
A. P. Rickmire	5.00
Miss Childs	2.00
Mrs. Wm. Hamilton	2.00
Matt Stapleton	25.00
D. H. Walker	10.00
A. E. Woesner	5.00
M. H. Raymond	1.00
A. L. Dunn	10.00
T. C. Wood	5.00
Chas. Chafee	25.00
P. F. Siekel	5.00
D. J. Cole	50.00
B. R. Lewis	25.00
Geo. Porter	5.00
Miss Mary Smith	5.00
Ernest Melkejohn	5.00
Frank Sayner	1.00
B. L. Horr	5.00
Dr. T. B. McIndoe	10.00
Hattie L. McIndoe	10.00
W. H. LaSelle	5.00
Luther Brown	5.00
Chas. Ball	1.00
Chas. Crusoe	5.00
A. E. Orr	2.00
Herman Zander	5.00
Prescott Calkins	5.00
John Reardon	5.00
Thos. Innes	15.00
Frank Strope	5.00
Rev. Geo. Babcock	2.00
Tom Morrison	1.00
Fred Roman	2.00
E. J. Danfield	1.00
Mr. McDonald	1.00
J. P. Hanson	5.00
H. I. Crawford	2.00
Seth Kimball	5.00
Robt. Olliboff	2.50
Wm. Daniels	5.00
Isa Cohen	2.50
I. Dufrain	5.00
M. Mahoney	2.00
J. Skuball	1.00
Arthur Taylor	10.00
O. A. Hilgerman	25.00
H. Lewis	25.00
S. H. Alban	15.00
A. W. Cruso	5.00
The Relecen's	5.00
W. H. Gilligan	5.00
W. W. Carr	5.00
Mr. Prosser	.50
Miss Germond	5.00
Geo. Jewell	2.00
Thos. Dunn	1.00
Henry Stevens	1.00
Geo. Dusel	.50
Chas. Paulk	5.00
Thos. Penny	5.00
Dr. Garner	5.00
John Greenwood	4.00
E. M. Douglass	5.00
S. G. Tuttle	10.00
Chas. Barnes	5.00
S. S. Miller	15.00
A. W. Shelton	5.00
Dr. S. R. Stone	10.00
F. E. Parker	10.00
Chris Eby	1.00
Miss McKenzie	2.00
Miss Ethel Brown	2.00
Miss Belle McQueen	2.00
Miss Babbington	2.00
Miss Leihy	2.00
Miss Marchant	2.00
Miss Finch	2.00
Miss Moessner	2.00
Miss Vetting	2.00
Miss Pinkerton	2.00
Miss Huntington	2.00
Miss Rowland	2.00
Miss Welse	2.00
Miss Swain	2.00
Miss Halliday	2.00
Miss McDonald	2.00
Miss Markham	2.00
Miss Rogers	2.00
Miss Virginia Vaughan	2.00
Miss May Brown	25.00
Miss Helen Brown	25.00
John Remo	5.00
Henry Osborne	2.00
Jas. McGowan	5.00
Henry Morrill	1.00
Mr. Altenburg	1.00
Chas. Nichols	1.00
Mrs. Freeman	.25
M. Ward	2.00
Mr. Schottike	1.00
Chas. Mangerson	1.00
Francis Herbert	1.00
Geo. Jones	1.00
John Pohnl	1.50
Otto Bonnie	1.00
A. Robertson	1.00
Mrs. Donaldson	.50
Dan O'Niel	.50
Mrs. Perrot	.50
Casper Faust	10.00
Miss Doern	2.00
Paul Browne	50.00
Mrs. Dunn	2.00
Dr. Henry O'Connor	5.00
Richard Reed	5.00
E. C. Sturdevant	10.00
Jas. Baker	1.00
R. C. Dayton	5.00
E. C. Yessey	5.00
W. J. Shannon	1.00
Frank Bryant	5.00
Chas. Woodcock	5.00
Jack Hagan	5.00
Fred Moore	2.00
Mrs. D. H. Vaughan	1.00
Stevens Lumber Co.	5.00
Frank Sawtelle	5.00
John Collins	5.00
Mrs. Fenelon	5.00
Miss Mary McQueen	2.00
H. C. Bracgar	2.00
Mr. Hafner	5.00
Mrs. McDill	.50
F. H. Johnson	10.00
R. F. Tompkins	10.00
Miss Beveridge	2.00
D. R. Thomson	5.00
E. G. Squier	20.00
Joe Crowe	2.00
Mike Kearns	5.00
A. W. Brown	5.00
Lady Macalaces	25.00
Wm. Hardell	5.00
Wm. Blackmer	.50
Chas. Pautz	1.00
Mr. Otis	.25
Mr. McKenzie	.25
Mr. John	.25
Mr. Stumpfmer	1.00
Mr. Murphy	.25
Mr. Swartz	.50
Mrs. Jessie Prideaux	5.00
Carl Krueger	5.00
E. A. Edmonds	25.00
Chas. Gigette	.50
Rev. A. G. Wilson	5.00
Oliver Rogers	1.00
Felix Dolan	5.00
Dr. F. L. Hinman	2.00
Chas. Converse	5.00
E. S. Shepard	20.00
Rhinelander Iron Co.	5.00
Dr. T. B. Welch	5.00
W. F. Ball	5.00
Miss Plugh	2.00
Mrs. Lago	1.00
C. P. Crosby	5.00
Mrs. Jas. Young	2.00
Gus Horn	2.00
Box collection	2.04
W. H. Trumbull	5.00
Interest on deposits	13.70
Total	$1,590.79

The above subscriptions have been paid and the money paid over to the treasurer.

Besides the above subscriptions there has been donated to the Library $25.00 by Mrs. A. D. Daniels for the purchase of a picture and $10.00 by Mrs. E. O. Brown to be used towards a picture collection for the use of the schools.

MRS. E. O. BROWN, Treas.
MRS. A. W. SHELTON,
Chairman of Com. Woman's Club.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

FOR SALE:—One durham bull 20 months old in good condition and very gentle; one heifer 20 months old and one 18 months old, both part Jersey and in good condition. Call or address HUGO MEISWINKEL,
tf. Gagen, Wis.

Dr. C. A. Richards has located with us lately and has associated himself with Dr. Daniels at No. 12 Davenport street. Telephone call No. 122.
a15-22.

DR. HOAG.

Dr. Hoag treats with unparalleled success all chronic, nervous, skin, blood and surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly invites all whose cases have been neglected or unskillfully treated. The Doctor is a regular graduate and licensed BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, and will visit your city one day each month.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY invites all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, as the study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

REMEMBER, he asks only those who have failed to get relief from their own physicians to call upon him for advice free and be cured of their diseases.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs only reason, science and proven facts, making no appeal to superstition and prejudice.

THE DOCTOR CURES among the long list of other chronic ailments, Paralysis, Spinal Curvatures, Contracted Tendons, Deafness and Dizziness, following and dependent upon the Eruptive and other fevers by new and only correct principles.

HE CURES PARESIS OR BRAIN FAG which is marked by a dull heavy pain on top and back of the head; pains radiating from the spinal cord, hot and cold flashes, irregular action of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, chest and kidney pains, frequent urination, dark spots and glimmers before the eyes, an indescribable misery across the center of the body, etc.

DR. HOAG STAKES HIS HONOR and professional reputation upon the statement that he has discovered a speedy and positive cure for organic weakness, involuntary vital losses, with the long list of terrible penalties laid by nature for crimes against her most sacred and important laws, providing he is consulted before idiocy, insanity, falling fits, or total impotency results.

DO NOT DELAY, a week or month may place you beyond hope. The youth, middle aged and the old, suffering from the horrible life blight caused by early errors or excesses of mature years take on good cheer, for restoration to perfect manhood is within reach.

EPILEPSY AND CATALEPSY cured by a new and never failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION of the urine. Each person applying for consultation should send or bring an ounce of their urine for chemical and microscopical examination.

DR. HOAG is not to be classed with the ordinary traveling doctor. He travels because he is able to cure a class of lingering diseases that others can not. Your doctor who has unsuccessfully treated you is invited to call with you and talk over your case in your presence before he assumes to condemn Dr. Hoag, who claims to have arrived at results hitherto to him unknown.

CASES TREATED BY MAIL or express, but personal consultation much preferred. List of questions free.

Address

Dr. Chas. A. Hoag, 6363 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

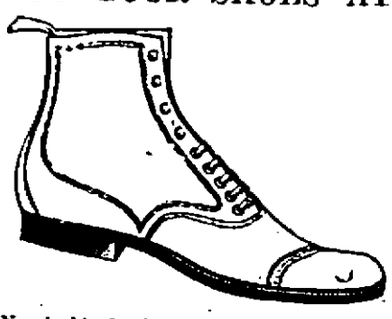
RAPIDS HOUSE

Friday, Sept. 30

Office hours 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The Heart of Chicago.

BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE
—AT—



A. Shauder's Shoe Store

116-18 S. Brown St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 1.25 and up

When you see the Moon over your left shoulder, It's a lucky look—

but a better look, still, will be to come in and see our new Spring Line of Cloths for Suits and Overcoats.

All the Season's New Patterns

Can be seen at the establishment of

A. C. DANIELSON, Tailor

PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.

280 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city

GALVANIC SOAP, commonly known as "THE FAMOUS EASY WASHER," is manufactured along scientific lines. Nothing enters its composition that is impure and that does not contribute to its washing power. It is a concentrated soap.

That is the reason why Galvanic accomplishes twice the results of an ordinary soap.

TRY IT AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
FALL OPENING!

FALL is fast approaching and gives one the feeling that heavier and warmer Clothing is needed. Very shortly we shall have our FALL OPENING SALE and request that you hold back a little with your buying until this sale. By so doing you will greatly benefit by the exceptional bargains that will prevail.

We intend for this coming season to carry a larger stock than ever, and assure you we will have nearly anything you may call for.

Watch Next Week's Papers.

H. M. BUCK Clothing Store,

Formerly Buck Clothing Co.

16 W. Davenport St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
August 30, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on October 15, 1904, viz: William Hunter, of Robbins, Wis., who made homestead entry No. 10867 for the Sw frl. ¼ NW¼ Sec. 19, Tp. 38, N., R. 10, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Ravrie, Charles A. Griffin, Andrew Lindstrand, F. R. Tripp, all of Robbins, Wis.

a1-o13. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
August 15, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 24, 1904, viz: Joseph Klotz, of Gagen, Wis., who made homestead entry No. 10850, for the SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 37, N., R. 11, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John S. Riggs, Fred Pichl, John Nye, Charles Boehm, all of Gagen, Wis.

a18-s22. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
August 15, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 24, 1904, viz: Charles C. Ballard of Rhinelander, Wis., who made homestead entry No. 10936 for the NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 36, N., R. 9, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mason Miller, E. M. Reno, Jay Miller, Sol. Smith, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

a18-s22. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Bishop, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Bishop deceased, having been issued to Edward O. Brown of the city of Rhinelander on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1904.

It is Ordered, That six months from and after the date of this order be and are hereby allowed and limited for the creditors of said George W. Bishop deceased, to present and file their claims and demands for examination and allowance, and that the same will be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the regular term thereof to be held at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1905.

It is Further Ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be received, examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time hereby limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by publication of this order for four consecutive weeks, at least once in each week, in the New North, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said county, and that the first publication be made within fifteen days after the date of this order.

Dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1904.

By the Court,
LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge

a18-s15.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Stevens Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. E. Thelemann, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin—To the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

S. H. ALBAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. a15-o20.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
August 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 22, 1904, viz: Per Johan Skogman, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 7917, for the NW¼ SE¼ and lot 1, Sec. 31, Tp. 35, N., R. 10, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: P. J. Hazelquist of Rhinelander, Wis., John Meyer of Monico Junction, Wis., Henry Graef of Monico Junction, Wis., John Anderson of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

a11-s15

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Ben W. James, and S. H. Alban, as executor of the estate of Allan H. James, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. James Cannon and Alice Cannon, his wife, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered and entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of September, 1903, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 22nd day of October, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west door of the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section number twenty-seven (27), in Township number thirty-six (36) North of Range number nine (9) East to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated September 3rd, 1904.

MIKE KEARNS,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

s8-o20.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

In the matter of the estate of Esther B. Newell, deceased.

On application of Asa B. Newell, executor of the estate of Esther B. Newell deceased, for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to the person by law entitled to the same:

It is Ordered, That said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a regular term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Rhinelander in said County on the 4th day of October, 1904.

It is Further Ordered, That upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by this Court as aforesaid, the residue of said estate, be by the further order and judgment of the Court assigned to such as are by law entitled to the same.

It is Further Ordered, That notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of such account and of the assignment of the residue of said estate be given to all persons interested, by publication of this order for three successive weeks, before said day, in the New North a weekly newspaper published at Rhinelander in said County.

Dated Sept. 7, 1904.

By the Court,
LEVI J. BILLINGS, Co. Judge.

s8-22.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Elias Nelson, Insane. In Probate.

Letters guardianship on the estate of Elias Nelson, insane, having been issued to Hans Anderson on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1904.

It is Ordered, That six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said insane person to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of all persons against said insane person be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the regular terms thereof, to be held at the court house in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of January and the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1905 and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order for four successive weeks in the New North a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said county.

By the Court,
Dated August 12, 1904.
LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge.

a18-s15.

PHYSICIANS

J. M. HOGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: HOWARD BUILDING. Telephone: 252

T. P. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

H. L. GARNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Merchants State Bank Building,
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts
Over Horr's store.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis

VanVoorhees & Newsome
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Cement and Concrete Work
—OF ALL KINDS—
Sidewalks, Floors, Curbs, Steps, Etc.
All work guaranteed. Orders left at Geo. Jewell's Music Store, No. 3 W. Davenport st. will receive prompt attention.

THE OWL SALOON,
COFFEY BROS., Props.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.
LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.
Meals at All Hours.
215 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis

REV. SISTER MARGARET
Foundress, Superioress, Proprietress,
Saint Augustine's Hospital
Minocqua, . . Wisconsin.

HOTEL GAGEN
GAGEN, WIS.
HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations.

HOTEL ALPINE,
JAS. McGOWAN, Prop.
Rates, $1.00 PER DAY
First-Class Accommodation.
One Block north of North-Western Depot
Rhinelander.

Notice of Election.

A request in writing having been made to me and signed by 12 qualified voters of the city of Rhinelander, notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in and for the City of Rhinelander on the third Tuesday, being the 20th day of September, 1904 for the purpose of determining the amount to be paid in said city for license to sell strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquor to be drank on the premises.

Three forms of ballot may be used at said election as follows:

To be paid for license $300.
To be paid for license $250.
To be paid for license $200.

The polls of said election will open at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and close at sundown.

The polls will be held at the following places in the several wards in the city:

1st Ward—Hose House No. 2.
2nd Ward—Brown Bros. Boarding House.
3rd Ward—Taylor's Pop Factory.
4th Ward—Hose House No. 1.
5th Ward—Building opposite Rapids House.
6th Ward—C. O. D. Store.

GUST SWEDBURG, City Clerk.
Dated August 22nd, 1904.

Excursion Tickets to County Fairs at Antigo, Wis.

Via the Northwestern Line, will be sold at reduced rates Sept. 12 to 23, inclusive, limited to return until Sept. 24, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

GRAND
OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY, SEPT. 16

Lincoln J. Carter's Great Spectacular Production. Another big success

The Heart of Chicago

Elegant Special Scenery. Wonderful Mechanical Devices. Mysterious Electrical Effects. A Vivid Picture of the Great Fire. See the Marvelous Approaching train.

JOHN T. NICHOLSON as JOHN AMES

A powerful Company introducing a splendid line of high class specialties.

Prices 75c, 50c, 35c and 25c

ONE Night ONLY

TUESDAY

September 20

FUN Fresh, Fast and Furious from First Inning to Finish.

THIS is "IT"

The successful innovation and laughing surprise of the season.

The HOOSIER GIRL.

A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts.

Prices, 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Report of the Financial Condition of the Merchant's State Bank, located at Rhinelander, Wis., state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 9th day of September 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$233,740.82
Overdrafts	1,256.52
Bonds	13,227.16
Deposit Box Account	40.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Due from banks	77,343.38
Checks on other banks and cash items	3,202.05
Exchanges for clearing house	193.27
Cash on hand	13,457.85
Total	$358,093.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits	15,499.26
Deposits	277,594.27
Total	$358,093.53

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, ss:
I, M. H. Raymond cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. H. RAYMOND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Sept., 1904.
PAUL BROWNE, Notary Public, Oneida County, Wis.
Correct. Attest:
B. E. LEWIS, W. E. BROWN, } Directors.

The Heart of Chicago.

One of the most realistic stage effects seen in this city for a long time will be seen at the Grand Opera House on Friday evening, Sept. 16 for one night only. The play is Lincoln J. Carter's "Heart of Chicago." The scene is an open draw bridge on the Illinois Central, and the signals are so placed by the heavy man as to lead the engineer of the limited express to believe that the draw is closed. The big locomotive is seen in the distance approaching the open draw at what seems to be a terrific speed, and while those in the audience are holding their breath, waiting for the crash, the heroine reaches the signal lights and throws on the red one just in time to save the big engine from toppling over the edge of the draw into the river. The company presenting the show is one of the best that will be seen here this season, and includes Mr. John T. Nicholson, the well known leading man; beautiful Katherine Marney; Clyde Hess, the eminent young comedian, Emily Lessing, the petite soubrette and Charles Wells and Blanche Boyer who will give some interesting bits of comedy work.

Ladies Take Notice.

Mrs. F. Kenfield & Co. has returned from Chicago with a full line of all the latest novelties in fall and winter goods and will make a special display Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904.

A Good Tip.

Gentlemen: Bring your wives, children, sisters, brothers, cousins, aunts, uncles and all relations and let them have an enjoyable evening with "The Hoosier Girl" next Tuesday evening.

The Heart of Chicago.

NewPhonographs New Records

JUST RECEIVED AT

JEWELL'S Music Store

Opposit Rapids House

All the latest popular airs in vocal records, band and orchestra selections.

Latest improved Phonographs in the various sizes.

Bits of Local Gossip

The Heart of Chicago.

Dr. Thorpe of Three Lakes is in the city.

S. B. Gary was down from Arbor Vitae, Friday.

C. M. Miles of Star Lake was a visitor in the city Monday.

The Lincoln county fair is being held this week in Merrill.

Mrs E. O. Woodbury of Crandon spent Monday in the city.

A ten pound boy arrived at Abe Genett's home last Sunday.

Henry Watterson of Grand Rapids has taken a position at the paper mill.

John Keelan and R. Brush, two Antigo young men Sundayed in this city.

B. J. Kent, a Hermansville, Mich., business man was in the city Saturday.

Attorney L. E. McGill of Ladysmith was in the city during the week.

H. Zander, the tailor, was in Eagle River Tuesday in the interests of his business here.

Miss Margaret Morrison returned Sunday from a week's visit with relatives in Antigo.

Dr. P. B. Stewart made a professional visit at Tomahawk Lake Tuesday afternoon.

Chas. Lau of Star Lake and Late Wheeler of Hazelhurst were in Rhinelander over Sunday.

Frank Bryant spent a portion of the week looking after his business in Hazelhurst.

C. C. McKenny, the Appleton tailor, called on his customers in Rhinelander the first of the week.

A. G. Cook, the Three Lakes lumberman, was here the latter end of the week on a business mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Okholm passed through the city Tuesday morning on their way from Ironwood to Antigo.

Miss Bessie Shepard left Tuesday morning for Menasha where she had been called by the death of a relative.

Miss Della White departed Tuesday forenoon for Appleton to take up her studies at the Lawrence University.

James McGee, who is in the employ of Langley & Alderson near Star Lake, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Wm. Garland and bride arrived in the city last week and are at present stopping at Mr. Garland's home on the North side.

W. S. Manning, vice president of the State Bank of Ladysmith, and H. L. Clark of that city were in Rhinelander, Friday.

Axel Lindegren transacted business at Tomahawk Lake, Arbor Vitae, and Woodruff, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Dan Moriarity and Thomas McDermott will spend the remaining days of the week at Keenan and other points west on the "Soo" line.

Mrs. T. Solberg and children who have been visiting here during a greater portion of the summer returned this morning to their home in Everett, Wash.

Thos. Bartlett of this city will have supervision during the fall and winter over a crew of eighty men for the lumber concern at Hackley. Mr. Bartlett left Tuesday for Hackley near where the camp is located.

Mary—Sponge the pimples with warm water. You need a blood tonic, would advise you to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It drives away all eruptions. 35 cents. Tea or tablet form. J. J. Reardon.

Rev. Lund of Pentice occupied the pulpit in the Swedish Lutheran church here last Sunday, having exchanged places with Rev. Sanders for the day. Rev. Lund is one of the prominent Swedish clergymen in the state and an able speaker.

E. A. Dunn, a Wausau mail carrier, has resigned his position, and purchased a heavy interest in the Wausau News. New presses, type and material will be added and a daily issued. The paper will be republican in politics. Mr. Dunn was at one time publisher of the Merrill News and is considered an able young newspaper man.

Messrs. Lytle and Hod are now operating their new Edison Kinetescope in the Danielson & Fredrickson building on Brown street. The machine is one of most costliest and finest made and the scenes presented are interesting, amusing and thrilling. The attraction is certainly drawing the crowds. "Standing room only" being the rule some evenings.

Roy Markham will hereafter have charge of the daily newspapers at C. D. Bronson's store, succeeding Fred McDill, resigned. Roy has had some experience in the handling of newspapers and promises to give his customers the same prompt service to which they have heretofore been accustomed.

Reuben Pannabaker of this city has announced himself as a candidate for county clerk on the democratic ticket. Reuben is a bright young man who has received a good business education and is physically incapacitated for manual labor but he is on the wrong side of the political question and will have a hard man to run against in the person of the present clerk, W. W. Carr.

The Heart of Chicago.

Mrs. Pat Johnson is numbered among the sick.

Mac Chambers returned to Chicago, Saturday night.

W. D. Kollock of Wausau was here the first of the week.

Claude Hayman left Saturday night for his home in Appleton.

Mrs. Wm. Beck returned Monday to her home in Wausau after a visit in this city.

Charles Murphy, a well known Northwestern trainman spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Atkinson of Wabash, Ind., are guests at the Kemp residence.

John McElrone went to Mercer, Monday afternoon to spend a few days in the brush.

Wilbert Jacobson of Ladysmith has arrived here to take a position in the paper mill.

Miss Anna Hilgerman was recently a guest of her friend, Miss Meta Henning in Weyauwega.

The Columbia orchestra of Wausau will furnish music for a dance at the Armory this evening.

Guy Gardner has gone to Iron Mountain, Mich., where he has secured a desirable position.

O. O. Kongslien and family were visitors last week at Wausau and other points in Marathon county.

Alex Stacy, who works for Brown Bros. at their State Line camp, is spending the week in Rhinelander.

Miss Florence Gleason went up to Tripps, Tuesday where she has been engaged to teach in the Polish district.

Miss Pearl Thompson has returned to her home in Ostrander, Waupaca county after a visit with local relatives.

FOR SALE:—Twelve teams of heavy draft horses, at prices reasonable. Inquire of Harrigan Bros., Manitowish, Wis.

Miss Maud Day has resigned her position in the telephone exchange to work in the Jewell music store on King street.

A number of the sporting fraternity from neighboring towns were here to see the Lawler-Murphy glove contest last night.

Mrs. R. M. Douglass departed Tuesday morning for a visit of two weeks at her former home in Plainfield, Waushara county.

John Dorr has resigned his position as meat cutter at the Vesey market. He left Tuesday for a visit with his daughter Charlotte at Three Lakes.

Miss Mary Shepard spent last week in Wausau enjoying the Marathon county fair. While there she was the guest of Mrs. L. Doyle, formerly of this city.

Misses Hattie and Anna Hilgerman Myra Germond of this city and Agnes Kingston of Three Lakes departed Sunday night for St. Louis to see the exposition.

Miss Anna Swedburg, saleslady at Solberg & Kolden's, intends to leave Sunday night for Chicago where she will receive treatment for her eyes under a specialist's care.

Miss Edith Hinton of Trappe, who has been attending the Wausau business college, went to Rhinelander this morning to accept a position as stenographer.—Wausau Record.

The Marathon county fair which closed Friday at Wausau, was the most successful ever held there. The exhibits were never excelled, the races were splendid and the attendance a record breaker.

Will Abbott, who for about a year past has been numbered among the office force of the Robbins Lumber Co., has resigned his position. He will leave shortly for the west, and intends to locate in Idaho or Washington.

B. D. McMasters, who formerly held a position here with the "Soo" line but was later transferred to Manistique, Mich., then to Enderlin, N. D., has again returned to Rhinelander and taken up his old duties as cashier for the company.

The series of card parties, which proved so enjoyable last season, will again be repeated by the Catholic young ladies during the fall and winter. The first party will be given tomorrow (Friday) evening in the parochial school auditorium.

Charles Bollman and family, formerly of this city, but who for some time have made Lac du Flambeau their home, left Tuesday for Portland, Ore., where they expect to reside permanently. They were accompanied by Joseph Sonnie and family, also Flambeau residents.

James Moore of Ann Arbor, Mich., was in Rhinelander Saturday looking over the city with a view of locating. Mr. Moore is a blacksmith by trade, but has his doubts as to whether another shop would pay here. He left for Tomahawk Tuesday morning.

Westward the orb of glory takes its way,
Wisconsin is the state, you hear everybody say,
It's made itself famous by one great stride;
Rocky Mountain Tea has made its name world wide.
J. J. Reardon.

The "human crocodile" which was exhibited here at the recent Oneida county fair, was upon examination by Milwaukee physicians found to be a half witted human being burdened with a skin affliction which was in no ways contageous. The "crocodile" proved one of the leading attractions on the "Pike" at the state fair last week.

Mayor Stapleton was in Eagle River, Friday.

Miss Kate McRae has secured a school near Pelican Lake.

Mrs. Peter Didier visited last week with friends in Tomahawk.

Dr. Stewart made a professional trip to Pelican Lake Saturday.

John Harrigan and wife were down from Manitowish last Saturday.

John Binder, the Ashland jewelry man, was in the city last Saturday.

Ray Marks, mail carrier No. 3, is at Merrill enjoying his week's vacation.

Miss Blanche Matteson teaches this year in the western part of the county.

Willson's orchestra furnised music for a dance at Arbor Vitae, Saturday.

Miss Anna Plunkett has resumed her former position in the Munico schools.

Mrs. Harry Johnson left Monday for a two weeks visit at Lac du Flambeau and Ironwood.

Miss Laura Perault, who has been spending the summer in Tomahawk, is visiting in this city.

James Donnelly the Three Lakes land man transacted business here last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Marcella Harrington has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrington at Tomahawk.

Mrs. Joseph Boehm and son have returned to their home in Shawano after a visit with friends here.

Miss Agnes Kingston has returned to her home in Three Lakes after spending the summer in Canada.

Frank Haas left Saturday to spend a week visiting with his wife's parents who reside near Marathon City.

Ed. Gauthier of Star Lake was in the city Friday. He is employed during the summer months in that section as a guide.

W. E. Ule, a Stevens Point contractor, will build the new wall paper mill to be erected on the Prairie river near Merrill.

Miss Olive Rogers entertained about twenty friends at her home on Kimball street last night. The gathering was most pleasant.—"Soo" News.

Al. McDonald, one of the old standbys with the Brown Bros.' Lumber Co., was down from State Line during the week mingling with the boys.

Owen Ryan left Monday morning for Kenuna on the "Soo" line, near where he will have charge of a large camp for the Arpin Lumber Co., during the coming logging season.

Jerry O'Connor, the "Soo" line road master who now makes Osceola his headquarters, was in town the first of the week. Jerry will move his family to his new headquarters.

Seth Morrison, who for a year or more, has served as driver of the American Express Company's wagon, has been transferred to Spooner, this state, where he will be the company's agent. Seth's vacancy here will be filled by Fred McDill.

Rev. A. G. Wilson will discuss the temperance problem as related to license, next Sunday evening. The question will be treated fairly and prove a business standpoint. Regular service at 10:30 a. m.

Miss Ella Edwards, who has been spending the summer with her grand parents in Waupaca, returned to the city Monday. She leaves soon for Ashland to resume her course at the Northwestern Academy.

A special business meeting of importance of Congregational Ladies Aid Society will be called at 3 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Taylor on Friday (tomorrow) afternoon. Members are urgently requested to be present.

Billy Lord was over from Crandon last evening to see the Lawler-Murphy glove contest. Billy is an ardent admirer of the boxing game and never misses an opportunity of visiting Rhinelander when there is "something doing."

Rhinelander was visited last Thursday by the following "Soo" line officials: General Manager E. P. Pennington, General Supt. H. D. Huntington and Division Supt. Curtis. The gentlemen were on a tour of inspection over this portion of the road.

The summer resorts in this section are commencing to close after what managers say, was the liveliest season they have experienced for some years past. Large number of eastern tourists visited in Northern Wisconsin during the summer, as well as many sportsmen from the south.

The Heart of Chicago.

After an absence of many months, John Gibson has returned from the coast to again take up his residence in Rhinelander. John traveled quite extensively through the west and was most favorably impressed with the country. He says a man with a trade can command far better wages than are paid in Wisconsin, but the demand for common labor is not so great. He will no doubt re-engage in blacksmithing here.

Peter Smith was in Lac du Flambeau Sunday and while there witnessed a base ball game between the Indians and the Arbor Vitae boys. The exhibition was both a fast and interesting one and the score close, resulting 14 to 17 in the Indian's favor. Fishing in the Flambeau lakes has been most favorable this season and some extra large "muskys" have been landed. Pete says he saw a thirty-three pounder which was caught Saturday night by an eastern sportsman.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

The Heart of Chicago.

Earl Riley went to Minocqua Monday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shulstrom, Sunday.

FOR SALE:—One horse and buggy. $15. GEO. C. JEWELL.

Miss Lydia Green, a clerk at Crusoe's, spent Sunday at her home in Antigo.

Olaf Rosen, the Blue Grass Land Company's man, was in Eagle River, Monday.

A nine pound boy, born Thursday, gladdens the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kuntz.

Willson's orchestra furnished music for a dance at Eagle River last Friday evening.

Dr. P. B. Stewart went to Chippewa Falls yesterday morning to take in the northern state fair.

Robert Olhoff, Otto Krantz, Carl Krueger and James Wilson spent Tuesday in Three Lakes on business.

Sol. Sutliff of Woodboro is spending a good portion of the time in this city looking after his political fences.

A united social of Advanced Junior church and Endeavor society will be held at the Congregational church Friday evening.

FOR RENT:—Furnished house, desirably located. Furnace, bath, electric lights, etc. For particulars enquire at this office.

Geo. Bowker and wife were down from Arbor Vitae the first of the week. They expect to again make this city their home.

WANTED:—Everybody in town to attend the camp meeting under the auspices of "The Hoosier Girl," at Opera House, Sept. 20.

Miss Effie Morrison is in Rhinelander visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Osborne. The young lady is a compositor on the Ironwood News-Record.

The many friends of Rev. H. T. Wiltsee are pleased at the action of the M. E. Conference last week in assigning him to the pastorate of this city for another year.

Flint Stone was in Bundy on business yesterday. Flint has been offered the management of the Worden Lumber Company's meat market and will no doubt accept.

Nellie Fuller, Denver—"My face was full of pimples and black-heads. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea has driven them away. People hardly know me. I'm looking fine." 35 cents. Tea or tablets.
J. J. Reardon.

Dr. E. H. Keith returned Friday from his trip to New Brunswick. While at the custom house at McAdam Junction in that province, he had the misfortune to have his hand baggage stolen losing thereby about $65 worth of wearing apparel.

The "Passion Play" as given by the Kinetescope at St. Mary's church last evening proved a strong attraction and was witnessed by a crowd that fairly filled the big edifice, despite the fact that several other entertainments held forth at the same time.

"Calico" the quaint tramp character who left Rhinelander last March arrived here for another lengthy sojourn on a "Soo" line freight train yesterday afternoon. He has spent a great share of the summer at the St. Louis Exposition as the "guest" of President Francis.

The wedding of Dr. James Hobart of Hackley and Miss Susie McIntosh of Eagle River occurred today at the home of James Langill in Eagle River. Dr. Hobart was formerly located at Jeffris (now Bundy) and has a host of friends in this city who extend congratulations.

Notice.

The assessment roll of the city of Rhinelander for the year 1904, is now in my hands and open to the public for inspection. The Board of Review has now adjourned until September 29th at 9 a.m., at which time anyone disatisfied with their assessment may appear before said board and be heard in regard to same.

Dated this 15th day of Sept., 1904.
GUST. SWEDBURG, City Clerk.

The only high grade Baking Powder made at a moderate price.

Calumet Baking Powder

When making your Fall improvements you will find one or more rooms in need of

WALL PAPER

The place to secure up to date designs and handsome patterns is at the store of

J. J. REARDON

DRUGGIST

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

BIG JO FLOUR

25 pound sacks, 50 pound sacks and 100 pound sacks.

There is no better flour made in the country than BIG JO. A trial will convince you of its worth.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE

General Sheridan Uncolored Jaan Tea and Flint's Pex Coffee, also Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.

J. N. WHITE

THE MECHANIC'S LUNCH

goes all the better with a glass of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better too. Rhinelander beer in case lots of eighteen bottles costs only $1.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal. Our beer is a fine beer for lunch, dinner or supper.

TRY OUR MALT TONIC.
IT BUILDS YOU UP.

RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

We are now in better shape than ever to furnish you with anything in the line of

BUILDING MATERIAL

We are sole agents for the Celebrated

Eastern Atlas Cement

and have just received a fresh supply.

Best Cement Made

Call on us before placing your order for your winter's supply of Coal.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

Call up 'Phone 72,

Everything in School Supplies

From a Pencil to a Text Book can be secured at the store of

BRONSON, Stationer

A Question of Economy

If you have a woman in Monday to wash, and again Tuesday to iron, that's enough, isn't it?

Now, figure the cost of fuel—Count in the extra laundry necessities—add the doctor's bill when your health break down—and where are you at?

Send it to us and come out ahead.

RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1

OPPOSITE ARMORY

THE STORY TELLER

DREAM WORLD.

The wind is heavy
With dew, and the red
Of the rose is beside me;
And up overhead
The sky is a sapphire,
A deep vault and blue,
With never a sign
Of where stars glimmer through
When the night wraps the world; all the earth and the sea,
And the rose and the sky—it was all made for me.

And forget-me-nots hide
In the grass 'gainst the breast
Of the earth in my path,
Like the blossoms that rest
On the breast of a maid;
Each wee bloom softly lies
Just as pure and as sweet
As the look in her eyes;
And it's mine, where forget-me-nots rest'le and hide,
All the world it is mine; it is mine far and wide!

It is mine where the birds
Of the day strill their tune;
It is mine where the birds
Of the night softly croon;
And no king on his throne
Such a treasure has had,
And no heart in the breast
Of a king is as glad
As my heart is to me as I walk by the sea,
And breathe the perfume of a world made for me.

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

The Wallace Mill Affair

By FRANK H. SWEET

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"THE owner has a right to pay whatever wages he may please for his own interests," flashed the girl, her voice clear and strong, and a little indignant. "The property is his and he can do as he likes with it—even to shutting the mill down, if it should seem best. The employes have absolutely nothing to do with the matter. Their option is to leave work if the pay does not suit."

"And I say the employer has no such right," returned the man, steadily. "There should be more than self-interest in his relationship with the workmen. In our own mill here, for instance, fully one half the employes are from a distance, attracted by the mill's reputation for generous wages. Some are all the way from Ireland, brought here through letters from their friends. It is not right for the owner to cut 20 per cent., as is contemplated, without stronger reason than the mere increase of profit. From my position in the mill I happen to know the firm is making as good profit now as it has for years. What right has it to make this reduction?"

"The right of any business to add to its profits in a legitimate way," answered the girl, coldly. "Other mills through the country are cutting wages; why should this try to maintain its generous standard to the owner's loss. The new superintendent is a practical man, who is working for the owner's interest."

"If only I could get to that owner," cried the man impetuously, "so I could lay the case before him. But he acts through his attorneys, and they through the superintendent, and he—well, he is a machine without a heart. If—but I beg your pardon, Miss Esten," breaking off suddenly, "I ought not to talk about this matter with you, so long as we disagree. I wish I could make you see it as I do. I—I have been hoping of late—that—"

He hesitated awkwardly and stopped. But the girl was looking at him comprehendingly, a slight change coming to her face.

"I forced the topic, I believe, Mr. Blaisdell," she said, more gently. "It is better for even friends to know each other's views. I wish, however," with a trace of irony in her voice, "that I could make you see this as I do."

The both laughed, but with more constraint than usual. Several mill girls were coming down the canal path, and they walked on to the lower gate and then stood aside to let the girls pass. In another few minutes the bell would ring.

This canal path, with its overarching elm branches, had become a favorite walk of Miss Esten's, and the young designer had got in the habit of joining her. They had many tastes in common, which they discussed with increasing friendliness, and with something warmer gradually coming into Blaisdell's manner. Miss Esten was different from the other mill girls, was more educated and refined, and sometimes he wondered what straits had reduced her to working for a living; but whatever it was he blessed the cause that had brought her to this mill. Now, as the clanging bell broke the air he looked at her with sudden determination and longing.

"I can't have you go away from me with that look in your eyes, Miss Esten—Louise," he cried, impetuously. "I couldn't bear to know you were thinking ill of me for even an hour. We are too good friends to disagree—no," sharply, "I mean more than that. We are not just friends. I would do anything in the world for you—everything, except what I felt was not right. And this proposed strike is right, and the help look for me to lead them. It is not for myself, but for them. Oh, Louise, don't you understand this, and that I love—"

He stopped suddenly, for she had shrunk back, he hands upraised protestingly, her face startled.

"Please don't, Mr. Blaisdell," she gasped. "Indeed I would rather not hear. And you must excuse me now. It's time I were in the mill."

He watched her with set face as she hurried away; then he turned and walked toward the office.

The superintendent passed out as he was entering, then turned.

"Oh, I say, Blaisdell," he called, disagreeably; "I have just received a letter from the mill agents. The reduction will go into effect on the first, just as announced."

"Then the help will leave work on the first, just as they have warned," the designer answered, calmly. "There will scarcely be an exception."

"That's all right," curtly. "We are already advertising for more help at lower wages. I fancy we will be able to bear the strain as well as you."

When the mill shut down that evening it was raining hard. Blaisdell joined the hurrying line that was surging from the mill, bending his head to the storm like the others. At the post office he turned aside, taking a package of letters from his pocket which he wished to mail. A young girl near him also turned, drawing some letters from beneath her waterproof. He recognized her as a girl working beside Miss Esten in the weave shops.

"Shall I drop them in for you, Elsie?" he asked.

The girl gave him the letters with a smile and slipped back into the line.

As he dropped them in Blaisdell noticed the address on the upper one. It was in Miss Esten's handwriting, and was to the mill agents. He thrust the other letters in quickly, with his eyes turned away.

What did it mean?

When she had first come among them, so different from the other girls and so eager in her inquiries about the cause of the dissatisfaction among the help, which was even then being felt, there had sprung up a rumor that Miss Esten was an emissary of the agents, a paid spy. But as the help had grown to know her better this suspicion died away. The remembrance of it flashed into Blaisdell's mind, but was instantly scouted away, indignantly. Miss Esten's sympathy was plainly not with the strikers, but she had not come as a paid spy.

The next noon he was out on the canal path as usual, but Miss Esten did not appear. On his way back to the office he stopped at the weave shop, and found that she had taken a train for Elton that morning. Elton was the address of the mill agents.

The last days of the month passed gloomily. The help went about their work mechanically, some dispiritedly.

HE MOVED QUICKLY TO A WINDOW.

The overseers were for the most part cross and exacting. On the last afternoon Blaisdell was in his office arranging the papers with the expectation that his work would soon be finished. Presently he had occasion to go into the main room, and while there the office boy brought in the mail and dumped it upon the table. Blaisdell stepped across and selected his. One letter was in a well-known hand, and he moved quickly to a window and opened it with trembling fingers. It read:

"Dear Mr. Blaisdell:

"I have come round to your point of view—indeed, I believe I had that day when contending my own so strongly. I knew very little about the business, being away at school most of the time during my father's life. When his death summoned me home, the agents explained the situation and I accepted their view. Later I was not quite satisfied and went down to see for myself, hiring out as one of the hands.

"I have ordered that the business go on as formerly, with no reduction of wages. Before long I shall come down and see what else can be done.

"As to the request you did not complete that day on the canal path, suppose you come up and repeat it to me, here. I shall be waiting, and will be glad to listen. Yours,

"Louise Esten Wallace."

A sudden exclamation caused him to look up. The superintendent had opened a letter and was staring at the contents.

"Hello, what does this mean?" Blaisdell heard him mutter, wrathfully. "The mill to go on in the old way, without any reduction. What—" He looked up suddenly and saw Blaisdell regarding him with an odd smile. "Do you know?" he demanded.

"Yes."

"Get a letter like mine—from headquarters?"

"Yes, I received a letter from headquarters," answered Blaisdell, still smiling. "It told me everything was to go on the same."

He slipped the letter into his pocket for later readings, and then left the office for a walk up the canal path.

BEATS TYPEWRITER RECORD.

Boy of Eighteen Reels off Nearly 29,000 Words in Seven Hours —Uses Old System.

A notable typewriting feat was performed in St. Louis by S. F. Cole, aged 18, of Catskill, N. Y. He broke the world's record for the greatest number of words in seven hours of continuous writing. At the end of five hours the previous record of 22,000 words was broken and Mr. Cole decreased his speed, finishing the seven hours with a total of 28,944 words, an average of 67 11-12 words per minute. The previous record was made by Mattie F. Pretty, in the United States senate office on the 29th of last July.

Cole received his training in a law office. In speed writing he uses the first finger of each hand and in his recent test he wrote a 54 word sentence from memory.

Hard Time of It.

The Typewriter—You told me you were going to raise my salary last week, sir.

The Boss—I know; I did raise it. But I expect to have a very hard time to raise it this week.—Chicago Journal.

HARRY L. KRAMER,

The Famous Cascarets Man, Who Invests a Thousand Dollars Every Day for Newspaper Advertising.

THE young man whose portrait is printed above is a living, breathing illustration of the success which can be obtained by practical faith and persistent and judicious investment in newspaper advertising. Mr. Kramer, only a few years ago, without capital, started, in a modest way, advertising in newspapers the merit of No-To-Bac, the original guaranteed tobacco-habit cure, building up dollar by dollar an enormous mail order business for that successful specific. His original line, "Don't tobacco spit and smoke your life away," through the medium of newspapers, became known throughout the English-speaking world, and brought in unprecedented results. The secret of his advertising method is "reinvestment," which is practically "doubling his bet" from day to day. When Mr. Kramer ran his first little advertisement ten years ago his capital was less than $100. He wrote the order on a rented typewriter operated by himself, and his advertising appropriation was $5.00. Three years ago he originated the famous Cascarets Candy Cathartic that "work while you sleep," and this year he employs over 200 people, including twenty stenographers and typewriters and a system of ten graphophones. His daily newspaper advertising investment is over $300,000 a year, and he is counted as one of the greatest practical, because successful, authorities on the science of advertising in the world. His delight is to see the working of the enormous advertising machine which he set in motion a few years ago, and his ambition is best illustrated by an expression made use of to a friend recently. He said: "My boy, we'll get rich when we make money faster than we can spend it for advertising."

Besides the No-To-Bac and Cascarets enterprises, Mr. Kramer scored another great business success in the Magno-Mud baths of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., the only place where this wonderful treatment for rheumatism can be obtained. The place, soon after No-To-Bac began securing recognition, was a mere wilderness in the hills of Indiana, but nature had provided the material, mud and lithia water, for the cure, and Mr. Kramer appreciated its possibilities at first sight. To-day there is at the Indiana Mineral Springs a $250,000 plant of hotels, bathhouses and cottages, electric-lighted, steam-heated, with beautiful park surroundings, patronized by the very best people of Chicago and St. Louis, as well as thousands of prominent guests from all other parts of the country.

Mr. Kramer is only 36 years old and his energy and vitality have not yet reached their climax. Many leading business men of America have been glad to join in his enterprises, displaying the highest confidence in the great future which this young man's remarkable advertising genius and capacity for work will bring forth.

THE HAPPYFYING PERSON.

An Enviable Reputation to Which "Emily Howe" Could Not Lay Claim.

Mrs. Brown climbed the steps and dropped wearily into one of the big chairs on the Hamilton piazza. The Hamiltons were summer people, and Mrs. Brown had never been 20 miles away from South Gosport in her life, but a warm friendship had quickly leveled all distinctions between the two families, relates Youth's Companion.

"Yes," Mrs. Brown said, in reply to her hostess' greeting, "it's been an age since I've been over, I know, but we've been having company; and 'tisn't that, either—I wouldn't have minded the extra work even with mother sick, but—well, it was Emily Howe, and you've met Emily, so mebbe you'll understand. She isn't exactly what you'd call a happyfying person."

The Hamiltons understood; they had exchanged calls with Emily Howe several times, and always, although they were conscious of nothing but the sunniest of mental tempers at the beginning of the call, its close invariably found them unaccountably depressed. Clorinda, who was young and had not yet learned the long and gentle art of charitable speech, spoke suddenly before her mother could prevent her; it was not easy to prevent Clorinda:

"Emily Howe,' she declared, "is like the climate of Scotland as I've read of it—one perpetual drizzle. And there are some things—feathers, and my hair, and afternoon calls and certain enthusiasms—that can't stand a drizzle, and nothing wants to be drizzled upon all the time."

No, Emily Howe certainly was not "happyfying," but the quaint word might well set one to thinking of the many people who could wear it honorably—the sunny, cheery, warm-hearted people full of interest in life and love for humanity and faith in God. They may not be brilliant or cultured or intellectual, but everywhere they go they carry an atmosphere of ease and charm to which others yield as quickly as to the welcome of an open fire on a bleak day. After all, could one wish a finer thing than just to be, wherever life has placed one, a "happyfying" person?

TERRAPIN SLOW TRAVELER

Took This One Twenty Years to Cover a Distance of Two Miles and a Half.

Thomas S. Stadden, a prominent resident of Wadesville, Clarke county, and a former resident of Winchester, was in this city recently and brought with him a terrapin which has rather a remarkable and certainly a most unusual history, says the Winchester (Va.) News.

Just 20 years ago, in 1874, Mr. Stadden came across the terrapin on his farm, and on the bottom of its shell he inscribed the date. Every time since then that he has seen the terrapin he has cut the date on the shell, and the entries are as follows: 1874, 1875, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1884.

On the latter date Mr. Stadden carried the terrapin to a spot near Stephensons, fully two and one-half miles from home, and then turned it loose. Mr. Stadden has always held to the theory that terrapin and turtles will endeavor to wander back to the spot of their birth, and to test the theory the terrapin was taken to Stephensons.

That was 20 years ago, and during all the intervening two decades Mr. Stadden never saw his pet. In fact, he had forgotten all about it until one day recently he came across a terrapin 20 years old. Turning the terrapin over, he was amazed to find that it was his long lost pet. There were all the dates, the initials that had been placed there from time to time, grown larger, of course, with the terrapin, but just as distinct almost as the day they were cut there.

In order to get back to his usual feeding place under the mulberry tree from Stephensons the terrapin had to cross several streams, traverse wooded bluffs, treacherous ravines and cross fields. Twenty years had been required to make the journey of two and one-half miles, but, guided by an unerring instinct, the little terrapin had at last reached home—a living object lesson of what perseverance can accomplish.

AN ESKIMO SALMON-TRAP.

Simple Contrivance by Which Many Large Fish Are Easily Taken.

The Eskimos along the Yukon river have an odd method of catching salmon, which is described by Mr. Jeremiah Lynch in "Three Years in the Klondike."

"The Eskimos take boards a foot wide and an inch thick, and nail them together lengthwise in a triangular spout, a little wider than a good sized salmon. This is submerged in five feet of water a foot from the surface and 20 yards from the shore.

"The salmon, swimming along the side of the shore against the strong current, go straight into this simple trap and cannot get back, and those in the rear press on those in front.

"We saw 18 large salmon taken from one of these spouts in a few minutes, and the Indians said they caught scores every day while the run continued.

"At an old Russian settlement we observed how the natives live and prepare for the winter. The fish were running plentifully, and every Indian, even to the little children, was busy bringing them up from the bank, opening them and hanging them on the trees, or temporary scaffolds, or tops of huts and cabins, in every conceivable place where a salmon could be put to dry out of reach of the dogs.

"The run lasts about six weeks, and in that interval the natives must provide food for their families and their dogs until next season. Very few wild animals exist on this lower Yukon, and with the addition of geese and ducks, salmon is the only food that the country provides for its inhabitants. No grain is cultivated. The Indians buy flour and light supplies from the traders, paying in dogs and furs, for they trap all through the long winter."

An Owl's Love for Music.

"In my son's junior year at Harvard," says John Burroughs, the naturalist, "it became the custom in May and June to give frequent band concerts in the evening on the steps of University hall. Exactly over the band was a flagpole, fastened at an angle to the building. On the gilded ball of the flagpole there would come and perch, soon after the concert began, a little screech owl. After the music ceased and the crowd dispersed the little owl would fly away again. So regularly did the owl come with his noiseless, muffled flight that my son come to look for him and to speculate how long the band would have to play before he would be attracted by the music. Many persons saw him, yet he appeared to take no notice of the yard full of people, but seemed to enjoy the music, as far as his actions and attitude betrayed his feelings, as much as did any one. Certainly the love for music, so strong in man, must find its beginning in lower forms of life."

Helping Him Out.

"I'm going to ask you for your daughter's hand before long, Mr. Rocks; is there any chance for me?"

"Humph! Why not ask now?"

"I don't think a man ought to marry until he has saved $5,000, and I've only saved three so far."

"That's all right, my boy; I'll give you the other two. Take her and may the Lord—er—that is to say, take her and be happy."—Houston Post.

AROUND THE CAMP FIRE

A GENTLEMAN OF HONOR.

Confederate Lieutenant Kept His Word in Spite of Orders and Flying Bullets.

The Atlanta Constitution relates this interesting war reminiscence: Lieut. C. A. Coryell, formerly of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, Twentieth Army corps, was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea. One bright Sunday in December, 1864, the lieutenant was detailed to take charge of the picket line in front of Savannah, on the edge of a rice swamp. There was a truce between the pickets, and everything wore a Sabbath-like stillness.

Coryell had nothing to do, and was out of tobacco. How to get a chew was the question. Finally a handsome young officer from the confederate side strolled out between the lines. Coryell hailed him at once:

"I say, Johnny, got any chewing tobacco over there?"

"Yes, plenty of it—something good."

"Come over!" shouted the federal. "I want to buy some. Got lots of confederate money, but no tobacco."

"Can't do it," replied the confederate, "it's against orders to leave my post."

"Well, then, come half way, and I'll meet you."

"Sorry, Yank, but I can't do that, either," yelled the confederate.

"Johnny," yelled the desperate federal, "if I come over to you can I get the tobacco and return safely to my lines?"

"Come along, I'll treat you right."

"How do you know that I will not be taken prisoner?"

"You have the word of a gentleman and a confederate officer."

Coryell thought a moment. He wanted the tobacco, and the young officer had spoken in a manly way.

The federal decided to make the venture. He laid aside his sword and belt and started across the high and narrow dike leading to the confederate line. On either side of the dike the water in the rice fields was ten feet deep.

The lieutenant reached the opposite shore without any misgivings. The confederate produced some tobacco and a trade was made in no time. Then the two fell into a pleasant conversation.

Suddenly Coryell saw a signal flutter from a house some distance in the rear of the confederate line.

"What does that mean?" he asked, sharply.

Just then an orderly dashed up on horseback and with a dignified salute said to the confederate officer:

"Lieutenant, the general orders you to take the Yankee officer to headquarters."

Coryell was dumfounded. Visions of Andersonville, Castle Thunder and Libby prison danced before his eyes. He thought of his loved ones at home and the disgrace attached to such a capture.

He cursed the infernal tobacco that had placed him in such an unlucky position. Then he looked at the confederate lieutenant and noted the honest eye and his manly face.

"Am I your prisoner?" asked Coryell.

The confederate extended his right hand.

"I offered you my protection," he said. "Go to your lines. I will follow you over the dike, and if my body can shield you from confederate lead you

"GOT ANY TOBACCO?"

shall reach your command in safety. Good-by and God bless you!"

The federal started on his return trip. He dreaded the enemy's fire and fully expected a chance shot would cripple him and cause him to fall into the water, where death would be a certainty.

He was half way across when the first shot came. There was another and another, until the whole brigade seemed to be firing at him.

The fugitive walked rapidly onward until he reached the federal lines and vaulted over the breastwork. Then he looked back and saw his protector standing on the dike. The confederate waved his hand, turned about, and marched back to his own side. He had kept his promise like a true soldier.

Glovemakers Meet New Conditions.

A size six glove to-day is larger than a size six glove five years ago, and this applies to all the sizes made. The explanation is that ladies' hands have grown larger than they used to be, through their practice of cycling, golfing, hockey, etc., but they do not like to admit it, so the glovemakers meet the new conditions and yet avoid hurting the vanity of their customers.—Westminster Gazette.

Such a Relief.

Friend—Is your daughter enjoying her musical studies abroad?

Father—Not half so much as I am.—Stray Stories.

BIDDY WELCH'S MASCOT.

How an Unfortunate Soldier Raised the Wind After He Had Lost All His Money.

A brother of mine served in the Seventeenth regulars during the siege of Petersburg, and tells the following:

"A large, powerful, good natured comrade by the name of Welch—a brother of Col. Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan, who was killed at Chapin's farm—was dubbed 'Biddy' Welch. Boys were wont to play a little game of 'draw' at times. When pay day passed in the dim distance and greenbacks were flown they played scale of two hardtacks equal to one spoonful of coffee; two spoonfuls of sugar equal one of coffee, etc. Sugar graded at 25 cents; coffee, 50 cents; a square inch of plug tobacco, 25 cents.

"We drew rations every ten days, and the boys who went broke at the game

BROUGHT OUT A PICKLE.

two days after the drawing, had to 'spike for grub' the eight remaining days, or until another issue.

"One day while playing in the trenches Biddy sat in hard luck—Biddy generally did sit in hard luck, and was short on rations; everything he had was up. Number one raised the blind; number two called. Biddy looked at the pot, and a shade came over his face—his rations were all up; looked again at his hand, and his face lightened; studied a moment, went down into his 'starve-bag' and brought to light an enormous cucumber pickle, held it reluctantly out, and queried: 'Boys, what'll ye 'low me on that?' Instantly three pairs of eyes bulged in amazement. Where did he get that? How did he come by it? Instantly three stomachs craved the unaccustomed luxury. An ardent desire to possess the succulent anti-scorbutic arose under every blue blouse. Go on it? Why, that's worth the last chip! Everything was put up, cards drawn, hands showed down, and Biddy raked in the pot, a phenomenon for him to do. Many a comrade in the succeeding nights went feeling for that pickle, but Biddy always took it into the blanket with him. Often was it thereafter produced as the dernier resort, and when it decayed and became no longer merchantable, his bank stock was gone. But before the dissolution came many a good hand was laid down by an opponent upon production of that hoary pickle."—National Tribune.

BRIDGE BUILT OF COTTON.

Wonderful Piece of War Engineering Done Under the Direction of Gen. Hickenlooper.

The death of Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper recalled to his old comrades many interesting reminiscences illustrative of his efficiency as an engineer. One of these stories embodies an adventure of his during the civil war. The Boston Transcript retells it in his own language as nearly as that can be remembered.

"One evening with McPherson on the Tennessee river I shall never forget. There was no enemy in sight and none expected. About an hour before sundown I was suddenly summoned to the general's tent, and informed that our whole army of 30,000 men must be across the river and start after the confederates by daylight the next morning.

"'But, general,' I protested, 'there isn't within 40 miles a stick of timber big enough to carry an empty caisson, and the wagons with the ponies are ten miles back.'

"'I can't help that,' said McPherson. 'The bridge must be built and the army on the move before four o'clock. Good night, Col. Hickenlooper!'

"In my despair I went down to the riverside and paced the bank for an hour, trying to think out a key to the problem. As chief of the engineer corps I knew what was expected of me, and that if I failed my career, both in military and in civil life, was at an end. Wandering back about a half mile, I came upon an old gin filled with cotton. I suppose it most have held from 2,000 to 3,000 bales. Here was my salvation. Why not build a bridge of the cotton and use the old boards as a roadway?

"Inside of a half hour I had a large detail of men on the ground. We sank the bales with large stones, laying two tiers of four bales each clear across the river, and holding them in place by two big cables stretched across on the lower side.

"At three 'clock I walked up to McPherson's tent and routed him out of bed. 'General, the bridge is ready,' I said.

"'Very well, colonel,' was the response, and I had not walked three rods before 'boots and saddles' sounded, and the camp became a bedlam.

"I crossed the bridge and stood at the edge of the water, expecting and dreading to see the cables part under the terrific strain; but they stood the test, and at half past 11 the last wagon had made safe passage, and we signaled ahead to McPherson, 'All over.'

"In a little while I was called to the general, who was five miles ahead. As I rode up he saluted and said, 'That was well done, colonel. Now you go back and cut the bridge loose, and I'll telegraph the gunboats down the river to pick up the cotton for you and your assistant engineer.'

"I though that was a first-class reward and of course performed my part of the work.

"As matter of fact, he received no reward for this extraordinary piece of work except his satisfaction in having accomplished what seemed like the impossible.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR.

FOR $43.75 we furnish the highest grade hand cream separator made. A big separator with a capacity of 850 pounds or 140 quarts per hour, ample for any dairy of ten cows or less. Larger sizes of 950 or 650 pounds per hour capacity, for large dairies, only slightly higher in price. Guaranteed the closest skimmer, easiest running, strongest, most convenient, easiest cleaned, greatest capacity and least liable to get out of order of any cream separator made.

20-YEAR GUARANTEE. Every separator is covered by our 20-year written binding guarantee, GUARANTEEING EVERY PIECE AND PART OF THE MACHINE.

PROVEN BY COMPETITIVE TESTS, conceded by experts and dairy authorities everywhere, and declared by thousands of users to be in every way superior to any other separator made. Guaranteed to save the 3 per cent to 32 per cent cream that you now lose in the skimmed milk by the old style of skimming from the pan and bottles you have the sweet skimmed milk. Save your calves, save all the cream, all the sweet milk; make more and better butter. With this separator you will get $10.00 to $20.00 per year more from every cow, you will get more income from your farm than from any other investment, and it will save one-half the labor. Our $43.75 Separator is recommended by every farmer, whether you milk two cows or ten. You will save the cost of the separator in a few months.

A BOY CAN HANDLE IT. So simple and so easy to operate, no experience is necessary; if you have never seen a separator, no matter, any 10-year old boy can handle and run it, the ideal machine for boy, girl, woman or man to operate. Comes of no complicated, hard to handle parts found in other machines. Constructed all the good qualities of all other high grade separators with the defects of none.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. We send our SEPARATOR TO ANY ADDRESS on 30 days' trial, to convince you that it is THE BEST SEPARATOR MADE IN THE WORLD.

OUR FREE OFFER AND FREE CATALOGUE. Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you, Free by return mail, prepaid, our Free Separator Catalogue with large illustrations (pictures) of all our separators, parts, etc., full description, special inside prices. We will send you our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. We will give you our Guarantee, our Quality Challenge. We will show you why our machine is the best. You will get our latest and most marvelously liberal Cream Separator Offer, and off-r and prices never before known. Don't buy a separator of any maker, at any price, on terms, on inducement or for cash until you get this ad out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, POSTPAID, FREE. If you own two or more cows, write us at once. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

OLD WORLD ODDITIES.

A Parisian, who has been much annoyed by duns, has connected his bell handle with a powerful electrical battery and switches on the current at psychological moments. So far, the police have declined to interfere.

The Police Gazette, of Zurich, Switzerland, recently contained the following: "The body of an unknown man about 60 years of age was found in the Axenstrasse at Brunnen on the 13th inst. He had shot himself with a revolver. He appears to have been of the laboring class, and from his accent it is believed that he came from Baden."

A man who attained considerable notoriety in Berlin, where he was known as "Laughing Schulze," has just died. He was a retired tradesman, and was in the habit of indulging in loud and inconsequent laughter at public entertainments, his hilarity being quite unconnected with the nature of the performance. His eccentricity is said to have made him very popular in Berlin.

Henrietta Borsod, a widow, supposed to be the oldest woman in Austria, was admitted into the Buda-Pesth poorhouse several days ago. She gave her age as 105, but when her papers came to be examined her birth certificate was found to be dated 1788, which makes her true age 118. When asked why she had not given her right age, the old woman replied that she was ashamed of being so old.

The United States produced 9,000 pounds of tea the past year, the farms being in North Carolina and Texas.

WHAT'S THE USE

To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."

A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow, but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells.

"After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place.

"I had drank coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ACCEPTS NOMINATION

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

APPROVES PARTY PLATFORM

Says It Is Hard to Find Issues Upon Which Democrats Propose to Wage Campaign—His Views on Public Questions.

The following is a comprehensive synopsis of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance of the republican nomination:

"Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee.—My Dear Sir: I accept the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the republican national convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it. In writing this letter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress.

"It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue; as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

"The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

A Disrupted Party.

"A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and if united at all are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election. A party fit to govern must have convictions. In 1896 the republican party came into power, and in 1900 it retained power, on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were issues in these campaigns, it also became necessary to meet other problems which arose after election; and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those concerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental efficiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

"When the contest of 1896 was decided, the question of the war with Spain was not an issue. When the contest of 1900 was decided, the shape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been foreseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency, enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war; and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippines, and in Cuba, also enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the trusts, and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

"So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment."

The action of the administration in connection with the Panama revolution and the signing of the canal treaty is outlined and the president says:

"Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal; as well as the peace and quiet which we were, by treaty, bound to preserve along the line of transit across the isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion; for if so raised there would be no issue."

Democratic Misrepresentation.

He charges misrepresentation on the part of the democrats in the statements of the conduct of the foreign policy of the administration and the operations of the navy, and asks:

"Do our opponents object to the way in which the Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and upheld? Never before has this doctrine been acquiesced in abroad as it is now; and yet, while upholding the rights of the weaker American republics against foreign aggression, the administration has lost no opportunity to point out to these republics that those who seek equity should come with clean hands, and that whoever claims liberty as a right must accept the responsibilities that go with the exercise of the right. Do our opponents object to what was done in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishenev massacre? or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania? or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home or abroad. Do our opponents object to the fact that the international tribunal at The Hague was rescued from impotence, and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? This government has used that tribunal, and advocated its use by others, in pursuance of its policy to promote the cause of international peace and good will by all honorable methods. In carrying out this policy, it has settled dispute after dispute by arbitration or by friendly agreement. It has behaved towards all nations, strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity and justice; and it is now on excellent terms with all.

"Do our opponents object to the settlement of the Alaska boundary line? Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantage with the United States, while at the same time keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sinking into chaos, or being conquered by any foreign power? Do they object to the fact that our flag now flies over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaii? Once they 'hauled down' our flag there; we have hoisted it again; do they intend once more to haul it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the far east if we had abandoned the Philippines and refused to do what was done in China? Do they object to the fact that this government secured a peaceful settlement of the troubles in Venezuela two years ago? Do they object to the presence of the ship-of-war off Colon when the revolution broke out in Panama, and when only the presence of this ship saved the lives of American citizens, and prevented insult to the flag? Do they object to the fact that American warships appeared promptly at the port of Beirut when an effort had been made to assassinate an American official, as I in the port of Tangier when an American citizen had been abducted? and that in each case the wrong complained of was righted and expiated? and that within the last few days the visit of an American squadron to Smyrna was followed by the long-delayed concession of their just rights to those Americans concerned in educational work in Turkey? Do they object to the trade treaty with China, so full of advantage for the American people in the future? Do they object to the fact that the ships carrying the national flag now have a higher standard than ever before in marksmanship and in seamanship, as individual units and as component parts of squadrons and fleets? If they object to any or all of these things, we join issue with them.

"Executive Encroachments."

"When our opponents speak of 'encroachments' by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is Pension Order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of 62 should be presumptively entitled to the pension of six dollars a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent., and that by the time the age of 70 was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete; the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by an act of congress, which requires the executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions. President Cleveland had already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that 75 should be set as the age at which total disability should be conclusively presumed. Similarly President McKinley established 65 as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question, in the exercise of the same power, supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

"If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 to 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet."

Criticisms of the administration's settlement of the coal strike and the suit against the Northern Securities company are cited, and the president says:

"Such mutually destructive criticisms furnish an adequate measure of the chance for coherent action or constructive legislation if our opponents should be given power."

Democratic Policies.

Of the policies for which the democratic party professes to stand the president says:

"So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration. When we come to consider the policies for which they profess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. They contend that their lukewarm attitude of partial acquiescence in what others have accomplished entitles them to be made the custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin."

He reviews the history of the republican party's efforts to establish a stable national currency, and says:

"Until our opponents as a party explicitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting, in the matter of a sound currency, the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the republican party in power."

He points to the record of the administration in its dealings with both capital and labor, and carefully outlines each step that has been taken for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and explains the need of such laws on the national statute books in opposition to the democratic claim "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies," and of this he says:

"But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them."

The Tariff Issues.

He charges the democrats with insincerity and evasiveness in their statements regarding a tariff policy, and says:

"Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country. The trusts would cease to prosper; but their smaller competitors would be ruined, and the wage-workers would starve, while it would not pay the farmer to haul his produce to market."

Continuing on the subject of the tariff, he says:

"From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country; but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist, and the starvation of the wage-worker.

"It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which, during the last 40 odd years, has become part of the very fiber of this country, is not now accepted as definitely established. Surely we have a right to say that it has passed beyond the domain of theory, and a right to expect that not only its original advocates, but those who at one time distrusted it on theoretic grounds, should now acquiesce in the results that have been proved over and over again by actual experience. These 40 odd years have been the most prosperous years this nation has ever seen; more prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Beyond question this prosperity could not have come if the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy and business intelligence to turn their vast material resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our citizens, and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff. During the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this country grow faster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory running if it were not for the protective tariff. The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is 'robbery,' and is to be punished accordingly, he will be the first to pay the penalty; for either he will be turned adrift entirely, or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the bureau of labor, the purchasing power of the average wage received by the wage-worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working hours. The accumulated savings of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the savings banks, have increased by leaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to workingman and employer as during the seven years that have just passed.

"The farmer has benefited quite as much as the manufacturer, the merchant and the wage-worker. The most welcome and impressive fact established by the last census is the wide and even distribution of wealth among all classes of our countrymen. The chief agencies in producing this distribution are shown by the census to be the development of manufactures, and the application of new inventions to universal use. The result has been an increasing interdependence of agriculture and manufactures."

Republican Reciprocity.

On the subject of reciprocity the president says:

"Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated—that with Cuba—does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of benefit to both the contracting parties. The republican party stands pledged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its pledge is proven by the fact that while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect."

Of the proposition to reduce the size of the army the president says:

"If our opponents should come into power they could not reduce our army below its present size without greatly impairing its efficiency and abandoning part of the national duty. In short, in this matter, if our opponents should come into power they would either have to treat this particular promise of the year 1904 as they now treat the promises they made in 1896 and 1900, that is, as possessing no binding force; or else they would have to embark on a policy which would be ludicrous at the moment, and fraught with grave danger to the national honor in the future."

He reviews the administration of the government finances and refutes the charge that the government is administered extravagantly with facts and figures, and says:

"Do our opponents grudge the $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the civil war? Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation policy? or to the permanent census bureau? or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the navy? or the Alaskan telegraph system? Do they intend to dismantle our coast fortifications? If there is to be a real and substantial cutting down in national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incalculable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself."

Philippine Independence.

He refers to the promise in the democratic platform to give independence to the Philippine islands, and after speaking of the folly of such a promise says:

"It may well be that our opponents have no real intention of putting their promise into effect. If this is the case, if, in other words, they are insincere in the promise they make, it is only necessary to say again that it is unwise to trust men who are false in one thing to deal with anything. The mere consciousness of broken faith would hamper them in continuing our policy in the islands; and only by continuing unchanged this policy can the honor of the country be maintained, or the interests of the islands subserved. If, on the other hand, our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow; and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago, and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had cravenly abandoned.

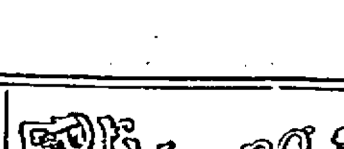
"During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well-being of the Filipinos than ever before since the islands first came within the ken of civilized man. We have opened before them a vista of orderly development in their own interest, and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the islanders for self-government, and they have already in large measure received it, while for the first time in their history their personal rights and civil liberties have been guaranteed. They are being educated; they have been given schools; they have been given libraries; roads are being built for their use; their health is being cared for; they have been given courts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag; and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious tyranny. We have given them more self-government than they have ever before had; we are taking steps to increase it still further by providing them with an elected legislative assembly; and surely we had better await the result of this experiment—for it is a wholly new experiment in Asia—before we make promises which as a nation we might be forced to break, or which they might interpret one way and we in another. It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that nowhere else in recent years has there been as fine an example of constructive statesmanship and wise and upright administration as has been given by the civil authorities, aided by the army, in the Philippine islands. We have administered them in the interest of their own people; and the Filipinos themselves have profited most by our presence in the islands; but they have also been of very great advantage to us as a nation."

Conclusion.

In conclusion the president says:

"Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake, and upon which I have touched, are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the individual pride and individual well-being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are, good Americans should refuse, for the sake of the welfare of the nation, to change the national policy. We, who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country, during the last seven years, has grown so greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incitement to do even better in the future. We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again entrust the government of the nation to our hands. We do not stand still. We press steadily forward toward the goal of moral and material well-being for our own people, of just and fearless dealing toward all other peoples, in the interest not merely of this country, but of mankind. There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon. If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand, they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, by just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged. Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the law we have endeavored to do our duty in the interest of the people as a whole. We make our appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens, in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or worldly condition. We have striven both for civic righteousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation-stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace, which comes only by doing justice. Faithfully yours.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."



SONG OF SOCKS AND SHOES.

The little pink pigs have been rooting around,
Rooting around all night.
Though I warned them they must slumber sound
Till the blink of the morning light;
I warned them well, as the owner I gowned
And snuggled them warm and tight.
But though I told them they mustn't peep out,
The little pink pigs have been rooting about;
I warned them one, and I warned them ten,
So now they must go in the sock-and-shoe pen,
The pen of the sock and shoe.

First the sock and then the shoe; it's nearly eight o'clock!
Lock the little pigs in the sock,
Shoo the little pigs in the shoe,
Den the little pigs in the pen,
The pen of the shoe and sock.

The little pink pigs, with a wiggle and dive,
All under the gown they run,
While the owner watches me coax and drive,
And giggles a gale at the fun,
And squeals as I swoop on a drove of five
And capture the five in one.
Oh, the little pink pigs have been rooting about,
Though I warned them well they mustn't peep out,
So I capture five, and I capture ten
And drive them into the sock-and-shoe pen,
The pen of the sock and shoe.

First the sock and then the shoe, and then the shoe and sock;
Lock the little pigs in the sock,
Shoo the little pigs in the shoe,
Den the little pigs in the pen,
It's almost eight o'clock!

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in Youth's Companion.

ANOTHER AMUSING PUZZLE

How to Make a Fragile Pendulum Which Will Prove a Surprise to All Who See It.

You know, of course, that if you fill a tumbler or goblet to the brim, or a little above the brim—for you can "pile up" the water a little bit by pouring very carefully—and then press a large card down tightly on the top of the filled glass with one hand, grasp the glass with the other, and turn it upside down, you can take away the hand that holds the card without spilling a drop of water. The card will stick to the edge of the glass as if it were glued there, and it will hold up the glassful of water.

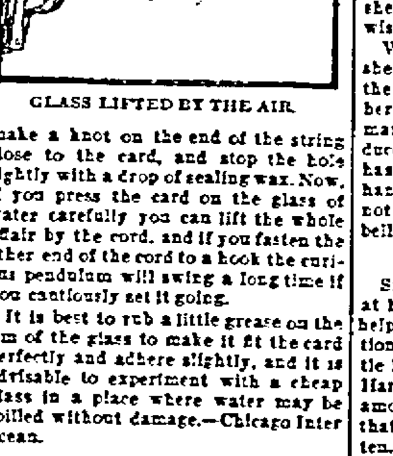
You know, too, that it is the pressure of the air that supports the card and the water. The air presses upward on the lower face of the card with a force of 15 pounds for every square inch of surface, and as the top of the glass measures five or six square inches, there will be a pressure of 75 or 90 pounds to hold up the card and water, which weigh only about half a pound.

It is only the size of the mouth of the glass, not the size of the whole card, that counts, because on the outside part of the card the air presses up and down with equal force, and so has no effect.

Now, as the force of the air is many times stronger than is needed to lift the water, suppose we make it lift something else in addition, say the heavy glass.

To do this, press the card on the full glass as before, but instead of inverting the glass life up the card by two opposite corners. If you are very careful and the card is very stiff you may succeed in lifting glass, water, and all in this way, but the card is apt to bend and let in a little air somewhere, which, of course, spoils the trick. Here is a better plan.

Make a little hole in the middle of the card, pass a cord through the hole,



GLASS LIFTED BY THE AIR.

make a knot on the end of the string close to the card, and stop the hole tightly with a drop of sealing wax. Now, if you press the card on the glass of water carefully you can lift the whole affair by the cord, and if you fasten the other end of the cord to a hook the curious pendulum will swing a long time if you cautiously set it going.

It is best to rub a little grease on the rim of the glass to make it fit the card perfectly and adhere slightly, and it is advisable to experiment with a cheap glass in a place where water may be spilled without damage.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Kettles Made of Thin Paper.

Kettles made of thin paper are used by Japanese soldiers. When needed for boiling, it is filled with water, and then water is poured over it. It is hung over the fire, and in ten minutes the water is boiling. The kettle can be used eight or ten times, and the cost of it is about two cents.

Neddy's Evening Tribulation.

On summer evenings on the lawn
It's always lots of fun;
We sit and talk of many things
And watch the setting sun.
But when I want to listen most
To everything that's said,
Some one is sure to say to me:
"Come, dear, it's time for bed."
—St. Nicholas.

Expert.

"My wife is the most economical woman I ever saw!"

"Really?"

"Yes, she makes money fly so fast, it can't help going a long way before it stops."—Detroit Free Press.

Nests Lighted by Electricity.

The baya, or weaver-bird, of India, has the curious habit of fastening fireflies to its nest with moist clay. On a dark night such a nest shines with the brilliancy of a small electric lamp.

ADVENTURE OF LADY GRAY

Pet Cat, Intent on Securing a Taste of Rabbit, Falls Into a Pail of Water.

This story would have never been written if Tom Jones had not gone hunting the week before Thanksgiving and shot two rabbits. They were sleek and fat and so large that Tommy was very proud of them. After they had been admired to his heart's content he hung them up in the shed until he could find time to dress them.

While they dangled from the rafters along came Lady Gray. Lady Gray was not, as you might think, a grown-up lady, nor was she a dear little girl, but she was a dignified old Maltese pussy, who belonged to Myrtle. Long ago when Lady Gray was just a kitten, bubbling over with fun and mischief, the family called her Kitty Katt.

Afterward, when the blue eyes turned to topaz and she left off playing with

FELL INTO THE WATER.

strings and settled down to mouse-catching, they one and all decided that it would never do to call such a staid old cat such a kittenish name. So Myrtle named her Lady Gray.

As she grew in size and strength it seemed to fit her perfectly. She had beautiful fur of soft silver maltese with a tiny bow of white under her chin and a touch of it on one slender paw. She was very proud of these marks and took great care to keep them spotlessly white.

Lady Gray considered the shed her special property. There was a hole cut through the wall so that she might come and go when she pleased and her basket and saucer were always kept in this room. When she strolled in after Tommy went out, she spied the rabbits the very first thing.

"Ho, ho," she thought, "so Tommy has been hunting, has he? I wondered where he was going when I saw him go through the corn field. He frightened away the gopher I was watching and never so much as said he was sorry. How would he like to have somebody scare away his game when he had it almost caught?"

Lady Gray was an honest cat. She was proud of the fact and so were all the family. They often left her alone in the kitchen within easy reach of the most delicious smelling dishes and she never once had touched them. But now she was hungry and disappointed over the loss of her gopher. She looked wistfully at the rabbits.

"They are very fat," she thought. "I wonder if Myrtle will save some for me. Rabbit stews are very good, so are rabbits raw."

She moved a step nearer and licked her chops. "It is a long jump. I never could make it. There is nothing to cling to but the rabbits themselves. If I fell I should hurt my head."

Sniff, sniff, she came a little nearer and a little nearer, until she stood beneath them. Then she gathered her lithe body together, just as if she were going to pounce on a mouse, and jumped. She caught the bodies of the rabbits with her sharp claws and there she hung, swinging back and forth, for all the world like a canary in a cage. Before she had time to take so much as a bite, the door opened, and there stood Myrtle.

"Why, Lady Gray!" she said, "I thought you were an honest pussy!"

Poor Lady Gray was so ashamed she did not know what to do. She wished she could crawl away under the barn and hide. Without ever looking to see where she was going to land, she jumped and went head first into a pail of water. She was a sorry sight when she scrambled out. Tiny rivulets of water dripped from her pretty fur coat and she shivered with the cold. How she did wish she had left those rabbits alone.

When Myrtle saw how cold she was, she stopped laughing and took her into the kitchen. Then she rubbed her until her fur was quite dry. But not until many weeks afterward could she be induced to go into the shed and she never has touched a rabbit since. If Tommy hangs them within reach she pretends not to see them.—Pearl Howard Campbell, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Plea for the Old Sheep.

Small Harry was saying his prayers at his mother's knee, and she was helping him out with a few suggestions. "Bless and take care of the little lambs of the flock," she said. Now Harry knew that he was included among the lambs, and he reasoned that his parents should not be forgotten. "Bless and take care of the little lambs of the flock," he repeated, then added: "And, Lord, I guess you had better keep an eye on the old sheep, too."

Russian Cows Wear Glasses.

Over 40,000 cattle in Russia wear spectacles. They are of smoke-colored glass, and are used to prevent snow blindness. Through the snow of the plains tufts of grass force their way, and on these the cattle feed. The glare of the sun on the snow causes blindness, and to protect the animals the spectacles have been fitted over their eyes.

Accustomed to Carriages.

Old Lady—Why do you call your carriage when you are going such a short distance?

Miss Upperten—It is unnecessary, perhaps, but I never think of walking. We have always had a carriage, you know.

Old Lady—Yes, I remember. Your grandfather kept his carriage, too. He peddled milk from it.—N. Y. Weekly.

Over the 'Phone.

"Can't you come, Alice?"

"No, Laura, I can't."

"Oh, I'm so sorry; I expected to enjoy your visit so much. I wanted to tell you all my troubles."—Brooklyn Life.

Going East This Summer?

Get the vacation habit. Drop your work and take a trip to some of the Famous Eastern Summer Resorts so easily and quickly reached by the Nickel Plate Road. Stop overs allowed at Niagara Falls and Lake Chautauqua on all tickets. Three elegantly equipped trains made up of modern Day Coaches, Dining and Sleeping Cars, running thru from Chicago to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points. The Dining Car service of the Nickel Plate Road is up-to-date, inexpensive and as good as the best. Individual Club Meals are served at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.00. Meals are also served "a la carte." Passengers using the Day Coaches of the Nickel Plate Road, regardless of the class of ticket held, may be assured of the most courteous treatment by our Colored Porters in Uniform, who are instructed to give every attention to the welfare of our patrons. Tickets via the Nickel Plate Road are from 50 cents to $3.00 lower than tickets of the same class between the same points via other lines. All trains arrive at and depart from the New La Salle Street Station, Chicago. For full information regarding tickets, rates, routes, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, No. 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

There are people of whom we have but one request, and that is that they do not try to entertain us.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Kansas City Southern Ry. Special Excursion

Sept. 13, 20 and 27, Oct. 4 and 18, 1904, to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, very low one way and round trip rates.

For further information, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

A fool and his money are necessary to the wise man's success.—Butte Inter Mountain.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Silence is golden; but it is other people's silence that is meant.—Tit Bits.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Oh, the wise man and the fool's money are soon united."—Town Topics.

HAD TO GIVE UP.

Suffered Agonies from Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1853 North 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reputation and standing, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."

(Signed) George W. Renoff.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SOAPO-LYE FREE.

Present this "ad" to your grocer within five days, and he will give you 2 dime cans of

SOAPO-LYE FOR ONLY 10 CENTS.

(The Regular Price of 2 Cans is 20 Cts.)

Soapo-Lye is not old style Lye. It is the greatest Soap-Maker, Cleanser and Disinfectant made. Put up in air-tight sifting-top cans.

EASIER TO USE THAN ANY OTHER LYE.

This Lye is wonderful for curing FOOT DISEASES of Sheep, preventing Hog Cholera and Washing Trees.

Special Notice.

We could not afford this expensive advertising unless we positively knew SOAPO-LYE to be the MOST POWERFUL LYE MADE, and that it would do all we claim. See our guarantee on can label.

Your Money Back if it Fails to Do the Work.

NOTICE TO RETAIL GROCERS When your customer hands you this advertisement and buys 1 can of Soapo-Lye for 10 cents, please give her or him 1 can Free with their first purchase. If you are not carrying Soapo-Lye in stock, send us your order and WE WILL GIVE YOU ENOUGH FREE GOODS TO TAKE CARE OF THESE "ADS" AT SPLENDID PROFIT TO YOU. We want every housekeeper to get one can of Soapo-Lye at our expense.

WM. SCHIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00." R. L. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U.S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

GALL-STONE CURE. "Craemer's Calculus Cure"

is a Certain Remedy FOR GALL STONES. Stones in the Kidneys, Sand in the Urinary Bladder or Gravel, Biliousness, Sallow Complexion, Jaundice and all Stomach Trouble resulting from Biliousness. Write for particulars. If your druggist does not keep it, order from us. WM. CRAEMER, 4160 S. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DRUGGISTS—WE SUPPLY YOU DIRECT.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PILES

ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

A. N. K.—G 2039

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Diplomacy.

Walker—Were you at the races yesterday?

Ryder—No.

Walker—Good! You are the very man I've been looking for.

Ryder—Why so?

Walker—I want to borrow $5.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Privileged Class.

Church—Do they allow children in your flat?

Gotham—Only the janitor's.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Definition.

Teacher—Write a sentence containing "the bitter end."

Polly (reading from her slate)—A big dog chased my kitty, and as she went under the porch "he bit her end."—Judge.

Experienced.

Rounder—Do you believe in the control of one mind over another?

Married Man—I certainly do; I was hypnotized when I proposed to the girl that is now my wife.—Detroit Free Press

Saw Her Coming.

Bridget (at the door)—The missus is sick, ma'am.

Mrs. McCall—But—er—don't you think she could see me?

Bridget—Oi'm sure she could an' did, ma'am. Oi'm thinkin' that's what made her sick.—Philadelphia Press.

His Limitations.

"No," said the dear fellow, "I only believe what I can understand."

"Really?" said the girl. "What a skeptic you must be!"—Chicago Journal.

DUTCH CHEESE MART

QUAINT ALKMAAR AND ITS ANCIENT WEIGH HOUSE SCALES.

A Town In Northern Holland Which For Over Two Hundred Years Has Had the "Rights to Weigh" Every Cheese Made In the Realm.

Though Eldam, on the Zuyder Zee, gives its name to those rose red spheres we know as "Dutch cheeses," which are instinctively associated with indigestion, yet it is Alkmaar, in northern Holland, that conduces to the weekly importance of this edible of commerce, as any one who has ever stood in the quaint old market place upon a Friday, and about the hour of noon, will have speedily come to understand.

For the Dutch cheese producer, indeed, "all roads" may be said to lead to Alkmaar, likewise all waterways, and there are many of them. Thither come the cheeses by rail, by cart and by boat; you stumble over them inside the station as you alight from the train; they dispute the right of way between the rows of narrow, many colored and curiously gabled houses; they stand in solid stacks upon the landing stages—heaped up like cannon balls in readiness for an immediate bombardment and, if 'twere not libelous to breathe aught savoring of disrespect to a friendly country's national comestible, as deadly, possibly, also to an unaccustomed stomach as their leaden prototypes.

But, be that as it may, the cheese market is a rare good sight in quaint Alkmaar when the peasant proprietor and his frow come in to drive their bargain at the weigh house with the wholesale agents from far and near, and every hostelry does its own brisk trade with both parties. Across those rounded bridges peculiar to Holland come shoals of peasant folk in picturesque attire. Who does not know by now the dress with its glorious cap and golden "corkscrew" ornaments, the pride of many a generation, making pretty faces doubly bewitching and lending some subtle attraction to even the hardest featured dame well up in years? On they come—clatter, clatter, clatter, volable with their guttural fluency we somehow feel we ought to understand because of its confusingly familiar sound, but its very kinship to German sends us astray, and we listen and listen till the jargon about the weigh house becomes a more hopeless jumble of sounds than ever to our ears, and we content ourselves with turning our attention to the building itself. It stands where its richly painted facade can be seen clearly reflected in the cool, smooth waters of the neighboring canal, a dignified old pile, built in 1621, with an especial eye to the growing importance of Dutch cheeses, Alkmaar having in that year received its "right to weigh" from William of Orange, and thus every cheese changing hands from that date onward having passed from the producer to the dealer across the Alkmaar scales. The present ones, by the way, which have hung in their place since 1632, were made in Amsterdam at a cost of 858 guilders and, having conscientiously performed their duties without a hitch ever since, certainly speak volumes for the workmanship of 200 and odd years ago.

Though the little town is thronged from earliest morn with orderly crowds of heavy Hollanders, it is not until the musical chimes within the all important weigh hoouse turret have signified the hour of noon by breaking forth in melody, generally from some well known comic opera, that the actual business of the day begins, although, "unofficially," both parties to the coming transactions have probably already taken time by the forelock over a glass of hollands in some inn on the markt. Now, however, the cumbersome ware is carried within doors, the time honored ceremony is gone through and the ticket stating the correct weight of each given, after which act the money changes hands. It is a study in temperament, this weigh hoouse scene in the little Dutch town. No "hurry skurry" mars the calm of the place or disturbs the phlegmatic, pipe sucking individuals primarily interested in the transactions here going forward. The cheese alone seems riotous and inclined to wholesale insubordination, with a mind to roll hither and thither, possibly resulting from some "subconscious" memory of cows, green meadows and buttercups and a disinclination to coming bondage upon the prosaic shelves of some provision dealer.

If so, we honor the "last kicks," futile though they be, for accustomed hands soon pounce upon and gather up the stock, of which each single cheese weighs from two to six kilos, and they are swiftly carried out to make way for the next lot. And so on, all through the day, does the trade proceed until the last "Eldamer" has been disposed of, but the extent of the business done in so quiet and orderly a fashion on "cheese market days" may to some extent be gauged from the fact that no less than 5,000,000 pounds weight of Eldam cheeses are computed to pass through the Alkmaar weigh hoouse annually before proceeding to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where each is duly invested with it familiar red coat, prior to more extended travels, by land and by sea, often into the heart of the unknown, travels, however, which almost invariably end within the interior of man.—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Request.

"Papa," said little Arthur after his mother had punished him, "will you do something for me?"

"What is it you want?"

"Marry somebody else, and I wish you'd pick out grandma, because she's always kind to me!"—Exchange.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Notice is hereby given, that at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day November, of A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Thirteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor, in place of Robert M. LaFollette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Lieutenant Governor, in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Secretary of State, in place of Walter L. Houser, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A State Treasurer, in place of John J. Kempf, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Attorney General, in place of Lafayette M. Sturdevant, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Railroad Commissioner, in place of John W. Thomas, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of Zeno M. Host, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Representative in Congress, for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A State Senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas.

A member of Assembly for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Iron, Oneida and Vilas.

Also the question of amending Section 1 Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin

In accordance with section 1 of article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin the following joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1903 is made a part of the foregoing notice, to wit:

[No. 28, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Providing for an amendment to section 1, article VIII, of the constitution, relating to taxation.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring that section 1 of article VIII of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "The legislature may provide for a graduated income tax," so that when so amended said section shall read as follows: Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. The legislature may provide for a graduated income tax."

In accordance with section 20, of chapter 451, of the laws of 1903, the following act known as chapter 451, laws of 1903, is made a part of the foregoing notice, to wit:

No. 97, A.] [Published June 3, 1903.

CHAPTER 451.

AN ACT to provide for party nominations by direct vote.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Definition and Construction.—Section 1. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The word "primary," the primary election provided for by this act;

2. The words "September primary," the primary election held in September to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election;

3. The word "election," a general or city election, as distinguished from a primary election;

4. The words "November election," the general election held in November;

5. The word "precinct," a district established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

This statute shall be liberally construed, so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conduction of the primary or certifying the results thereof.

Candidates, How Nominated.—Section 2. Hereafter, all candidates for elective offices shall be nominated:

1. By a primary held in accordance with this act, or

2. By nomination papers, signed and filed as provided by existing statutes.

3. Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner provided herein for the nomination of candidates for state offices.

This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies nor to the office of state superintendent, town, village, and school district officers nor to judicial officers excepting police justices and justices of the peace in cities.

Primaries, When and Where Held.—Section 3. 1. The September primary shall be held at the regular polling places in each precinct on the first Tuesday of September, 1904, and biennially thereafter for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next November election.

2. Any primary other than the September primary shall be held two weeks before the election for which such primary is held.

Notice of Primaries, How Given.—Section 4. 1. At least sixty days before the time of holding each September primary, the secretary of state shall prepare and transmit to each county, town, city and village clerk, a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary.

2. Upon receipt of such notice, such county clerk shall, not less than ten days thereafter, publish so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, once in each week for six consecutive weeks in at least two, and not to exceed four, newspapers of general circulation published in said county.

3. Each town, village and city clerk shall within ten days after the receipt of such notice cause notice of such primary to be posted in three public places in each precinct in his town, city, or village; such notice shall state the time when, and place where, the primary will be held in each precinct therein, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

4. In case of city elections, the city clerk shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct therein, such publication and posting to be not more than twenty and not less than ten days before such primary election.

5. Each county clerk shall, on the first Tuesday of June, 1904, and biennially thereafter, transmit to the secretary of state the name and postoffice address of each town, city, and village clerk in his county.

Nomination Papers, How Prepared and Signed.—Section 5. 1. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least thirty days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf as provided in this act in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of the ..... precinct, of the town of ..... (or the ..... precinct of the ..... ward of the city of ..... county of ..... and state of Wisconsin, and a member of the ..... party, hereby nominate ..... who resides at No. ..... street, city of ..... (or the town of ..... in the county of ..... as a candidate for the office of (here specify the office) ..... to be voted for at the primary to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 19..., as representing the principles of said party, and I further declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

Name of Signer	(In Cities.)		
	Street	No.	Date of Signing
.....	.....	.....	.....

2. All nomination papers shall have substantially the above form written or printed at the top thereof. No signatures shall be counted unless they be upon sheets each having such form written or printed at the top thereof.

3. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, and shall declare that he intends to support the candidate named therein; he shall add his residence with the street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

4. For all nominations, except state officers, all signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same precinct. For state officers, all signers on each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same county. The affidavit of a qualified elector shall be appended to each such nomination paper, stating that he is personally acquainted with all persons who have signed the same, and that he knows them to be electors of that precinct or county, as the nomination papers shall require; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof and that their respective residences are stated therein and that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name, and that he, the affiant, intends to support the candidate named therein. Such affidavit shall not be made by the candidate, but each candidate shall file with his nomination paper, or papers, a declaration that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected.

5. Such nomination papers shall be signed.—

(a) If for a state office by at least one per cent. of the voters of the party of such candidate in at least each of six counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than one per cent. of the total vote of his party in the state.

(b) If for a representative in Congress, by at least two per cent. of the voters of his party in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district, and in the aggregate not less than two per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

(c) If for an office representing less than a congressional district in area, or a county office, by at least three per cent. of the party vote in at least one-tenth of the election precincts of such district and in the aggregate not less than three per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for the presidential elector receiving the largest vote at the last preceding presidential election.

But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot by either regular party candidates or by individual nominees only, may upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party. If any of its candidates or individual nominees received one per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the candidate seeks the nomination.

Nomination papers may also be filed for non partisan candidates; such papers shall contain at least two per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the person is a candidate, such signers to be distributed in each case as required by the provisions of this act.

Nomination Papers, Where Filed.—Section 6. All nomination papers shall be filed as follows:

1. For state officers, United States senator, representatives in congress, and those members of senate and assembly whose districts comprise more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

2. For officers to be voted for wholly within one county, in the office of the county clerk of such county.

3. For city officers, in the office of the city clerk.

Publication of Names of Candidates.—Section 7. At least twenty-five days before any primary preceding a general election, the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk a certified list containing the name and post office address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office, and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate, and the party or principle he represents.

Such clerk shall forthwith upon receipt thereof publish under the proper party designation, the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, giving the name and address of each, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk to publish such notice for three consecutive weeks prior to said primary.

Such clerk shall also forthwith mail copies of such notice to each town, village and city clerk of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct in his town, village or city, designating therein the location of the polling booth in each election precinct.

Publication of Notices.—Section 8. Every publication required in this act shall be made in at least two, and not to exceed four newspapers of general circulation in such county or city, one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the next largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election.

In any case where the publication of a notice can not be made as hereinbefore required, it may be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the county or city in which the notice is required to be published.

Official Ballots.—Section 9. An official ballot shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct in the form provided herein and named hereto. The names of all candidates for the respective offices, for whom the nomination papers prescribed shall have been duly filed, shall be printed thereon.

Preparation and Distribution of Ballots.—Section 10. 1. At least twenty days before the September primary each county clerk shall prepare sample official ballots, placing thereon, alphabetically, under the appropriate title of each office and party designation, the names of all candidates to be voted for in the precinct of his county, for whom nomination papers have been filed. Such sample ballot shall be printed upon tinted or colored paper and shall contain no blank endorsement or certificate.

2. Such clerk shall forthwith submit the ticket of each party to the county chairman thereof and mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him as required by this act, to his postoffice address, as given in such nomination paper, and he shall post a copy of such sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office.

3. On the tenth day before such primary the county clerk shall correct any errors or omissions in the ballot, cause the same to be printed and distributed as required by law in the case of ballots for the general election, except that the number of ballots to be furnished to each precinct shall be twice the number of votes cast therein at the last preceding general election.

Expenses of Primary, How Paid.—Section 11. All ballots, books, and other supplies to be used at any primary, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, county, or state, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect, and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

Conduct of Primaries—Manner of Voting.—Section 12. 1. The provisions of chapter 3, statutes of 1898, shall be applicable to the conduct of primaries where not otherwise provided. Section 42, statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so that all election officers shall be chosen or appointed in the manner therein provided, except that such choice shall be made in the month of August instead of September, as therein now provided.

2. The polls at primaries shall be open ten in cities, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening; in all other precincts, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening.

3. At all primaries there shall be an Australian ballot made up of the several party tickets herein provided for, all of which shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded, provided that there shall be as many separate tickets as there are parties entitled to participate in said primary election. There shall also be attached a non partisan ticket upon which, under the appropriate title of each office shall be printed the names of all persons for whom nomination papers shall have been filed, as required by this act, who are not designated on such nomination papers as candidates of any political party, as defined by this act. The names of all candidates shall be arranged alphabetically according to surnames under the appropriate title of the respective offices and under the proper party designation upon the party ticket or upon the non partisan ticket as the case may be. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other ticket than that upon which his name is so written, this ballot shall be counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ticket his name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket. In case the person is nominated upon more than one ticket, he shall forthwith file with the proper officer, or officers in charge of the preparation of the ballots, a written declaration indicating the party designation under which his name is to be printed on the official ballot. The ballots with the endorsements shall be in substantially the form hereinbefore annexed, provided that ballots for any city primary may be varied as to the title of the offices to be printed thereon, so as to conform to the law under which such primary is held. The provision of section 31, statutes of 1898, so far as applicable shall govern the preparation of the ballot. After preparing his ballot, the elector shall detach the same from the remaining tickets and fold it so that its face will be concealed and the printed endorsements and signatures or initials thereon seen. The remaining tickets attached together shall be folded in like manner by the elector who shall thereupon, without leaving the polling place vote the marked ballot forthwith, and deposit the remaining tickets in the separate ballot box to be marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass, the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the tickets deposited in the blank ballot box.

Vacancies, How Filled.—Section 13. Vacancies occurring after the holding of any primary shall be filled by the party committee of the city, district, county or state as the case may be.

Voting and Registration at Primaries.—Section 14. 1. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless a qualified elector of the precinct and duly registered therein, if registration thereat be required by law.

2. Every primary election day and the Monday next preceding it, shall be registration days, where registration is required, on which the inspectors shall exercise the powers prescribed by sections 23 and 24, statutes of 1898; but no person shall be registered on or after the day of holding the primary without personally appearing before the inspectors.

3. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any registration day file an oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector in such precinct, or when they personally know him to be such.

4. Any person registered on either of said days as prescribed herein, shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration.

5. There shall be no other registration day or days for either a primary, a general or a city election, except that prescribed by section 24, of the statutes of 1898.

6. No voter shall be required to register under the provisions of this act where registration is not now required by law.

7. The inspectors shall be in session for the purpose of registration from nine o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, except that on the day of holding the primary they shall be in session from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. No inspector or clerk shall be paid to exceed three dollars as compensation for his services on any registration, primary, general or city election day.

Challenges.—Section 15. The party committee of each precinct may appoint in writing over their signatures, two party agents or representatives, with an alternate for each, who shall act as challengers for their respective parties, and have the power prescribed by section 44, statutes of 1898. The right of any person to vote at a primary may be challenged upon the same ground and his right to vote be determined in the same manner as at an election. The chairman of each party committee of any precinct may represent his party at the polling booth during the canvass and return of the vote at a primary or he may appoint an agent or designate a number of his committee for that purpose.

Canvass of Votes.—Section 16. Canvass of votes cast shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be made in the same manner and by the same officers as the canvass of an election. The party chairman of the precinct is a precinct canvass, of the county in a county canvass, of the state in a state canvass, or some duly appointed agent to represent each party shall be allowed to be present and observe the proceedings.

1. The precinct inspectors of election shall, on separate sheets, on blanks to be provided for that purpose, make full and accurate returns of the votes cast for each candidate, and shall within twenty-four hours cause to be delivered one copy of such returns as to each political party, to the county chairman of that party and also cause such returns to be delivered to the county clerk, if a September primary, or to the chairman of the city committee and city clerk if a city primary, provided always that such returns shall be sent by registered mail where practicable.

2. The county canvass of the returns of the September primary shall be made by the same officers and in the manner provided in chapter 3, statutes of 1898, for the canvass of the return of a November election. The canvassers shall meet and canvass such returns at ten o'clock on the Friday following the September primary. Their returns shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county chairman of such party.

3. The canvassers shall also make an additional duplicate return in the same form as provided in subdivision 2, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of the county. The county clerk shall forthwith send to the secretary of state by registered mail one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and he shall likewise send to the chairman of the state central committee of each party a duplicate copy of the returns last described relating to such candidates of each such party.

Section 17. The board of canvassers provided for by section 20, statutes of 1898, to canvass returns of a November election, shall constitute the state board of canvassers of September primaries, and all the provisions of section 94 and 94b inclusive of said statutes relating to the canvass of the return of a November election, shall, as far as applicable, apply to the canvass, return, and certification to the secretary of state of such primary. Such board shall meet at the office of the secretary of state at ten o'clock a. m. on the third Tuesday of September next after the September primary.

Party Candidates.—Section 18. 1. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as the candidate of a party for an office, shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

2. As soon as a state canvass of a primary shall be certified to him, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a certified statement of the result of such primary as to candidates for state officers, United States senators, and representatives in congress, and any other candidate whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county, and shall mail to the chairman of the state central committee of each party so much of such certificate as relates to his party.

Secretary of State to Certify to County Clerks.—Section 19. 1. Not less than fourteen days before any November election the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may vote for the candidates for such office, the name and description of each person nominated for any such office as specified in the nomination papers.

Section 20. The canvass of the returns of a city primary shall be made by the mayor, the city clerk, and the treasurer of such city, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Such board of canvassers shall meet at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the day following the city primary and canvass the vote substantially as provided by sections 82 and 83, statutes of 1898. They shall make and certify duplicate returns as to the votes cast for the candidates and forthwith certify and file one complete return with the city clerk and deliver so much of the other as relates to each party to the respective city chairman.

Party Committees.—Section 21. 1. At the September primary each voter may write in the space left on his ticket for that purpose the names of not to exceed three qualified electors of the precinct for members of his party precinct committee. The three having the highest number of votes shall constitute such committee, and the one having the largest vote shall be chairman. The official return made by the inspectors shall show the names and addresses of each party committeeman chosen.

2. The party committee of each city and county and of each assembly district shall consist of the party chairman of each precinct in such city, county, or district; the state senatorial district committee of the chairman of the assembly district committees in such senatorial district; the congressional committees of the party chairman of the senatorial district committees, wholly or partially within such congressional district; the state central committee as hereinafter provided. Each such committee shall choose its officers by ballot excepting as herein provided.

3. Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees, and by the officers thereof, in so far as is consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with this act. At all meetings of said city, county and assembly district committees, each precinct chairman shall have one vote for every fifty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by his party in his precinct at the last general election, each such chairman to have at least one vote, the vote at such general election to be determined as provided in section 5 of this act. The duties of the party precinct chairman, when he shall be unable to perform the same, shall be performed by a member of his party precinct committee designated by him. The duties of the chairman or secretary of any other committee may be performed by members of such committee, selected by such chairman or secretary. Any vacancy in any committee office shall be filled in the same manner as that in which such officer was originally chosen, except that in the case of a vacancy in the chairmanship of a precinct committee, the committee shall elect one of its members to fill such vacancy.

Party Platform.—Section 22. The candidates for the various state offices, and for senate and assembly nominated by each political party at such primary, shall meet at the capitol at twelve o'clock noon on the fourth Tuesday of September after the date on which any primary is held preliminary to any general election. They shall forthwith formulate the state platform of their party. They shall thereupon proceed to elect a state central committee of at least two members from each congressional district and a chairman of such committee, and perform such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting. The platform of each party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—Section 23. 1. In case of a tie vote, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the canvassers.

2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state and attorney general, on or before July 1st, 1904, to prepare all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primaries held in pursuance hereof. Such forms shall be printed with copies of this act for public use and distribution. Every day on which a September primary shall be held shall be a legal holiday.

The Penal Provision.—Section 24. 1. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same, permit any person to offer for his benefit any bribe to a voter to induce him to sign any election paper to any person who shall accept any such bribe or promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing the same, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after such signing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

2. Any act declared an offense by the general laws of this state concerning caucuses be an offense in all primaries, and shall be punished in the same form and manner as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law as to such caucuses and elections, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in such case with equal force, and to the same extent as though fully set forth in this act.

3. Any person who shall forge any name of a signer or witness to a nomination paper shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction punished accordingly. Any person who, being in possession of nomination papers entitled to be filed under this act, or any act of the legislature, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect, or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time in the proper office shall on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

General Election Laws to Apply.—Section 25. The provisions of the statutes now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of voters at the polls, the challenging of voters, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making returns thereof, and all other kindred subjects, shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act, the intent of this act being to place the primary under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to elections.

Submission of Act to Vote of People; When to Take Effect if Approved.—Section 26. The question whether the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force shall be submitted to the people of this state, in the manner provided by law for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, at the next general election to be held in November, 1904.

If approved by a majority of the votes cast upon that question, it shall go into effect and be in force from and after such ratification by the people; otherwise it shall not take effect or be in force. Upon the ballot shall be printed "Shall Chapter ..... (insert on the ballot the number of chapter of the laws of 1903, entitled 'An act to provide for party nominations by direct vote' be adopted?"

Section 27. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication subject to all provisions herein contained for its submission to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Approved May 23d, 1903.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 21st day of August, A. D. 1903.

W. L. HOUSER,
(SEAL) Secretary of State

To the County Clerk of Oneida County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
COUNTY OF ONEIDA,

Office of County Clerk, Oneida County, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given, That at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the County of Oneida, in the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day of November, A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A County Clerk, in place of Wm. W. Carr, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A County Treasurer in place of Romanzo M. Douglass, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Sheriff in place of Mike Kearns, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Register of Deeds, in place of Joseph L. McLaughlin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A District Attorney in place of Samuel S. Miller whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court, in place of E. C. Sturdevant, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A County Surveyor in place of David H. Vaughan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Coroner in place of Charles Doerranter, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, Wis., this 5th day of September, A. D. 1904.

W. W. CARR,
(SEAL) County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.

GENERAL ELECTION

.....PARTY.

(Designation of Party.)

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write or paste his name in blank space provided for that purpose.

STATE.

Governor — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Lieutenant Governor — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Secretary of State — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

State Treasurer — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Attorney General — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Railroad Commissioner — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Commissioner of Insurance — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

CONGRESSIONAL.

United States Senator — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Representative in Congress .....District — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

LEGISLATIVE.

State Senator ..... District — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Member of Assembly ..... District — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

COUNTY.

County Clerk — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Treasurer — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Sheriff — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Coroner — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Clerk of the Circuit Court — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

District Attorney — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Register of Deeds — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Surveyor — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Superintendent of Schools — Vote for One
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....
JOHN DOE .....

Party Committeemen — Vote for Three

[PLENO]

Official Primary Ballot.

..... Precinct, ... Ward,
City of ..... 190....
March ..... 190....
..... Ballot Clerks.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for an elector incapable under the law of marking his own ballot and as directed by him.
..... Inspector of Election.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for a blind elector, at his request, and as directed by him.
.....

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain in results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. only 25c at J. J. Reardon's Drug store.

Feared Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute, such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J.J Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, best on earth for Liver and kidney troubles and all form of Stomach and bowels complaints. Only 50c guaranteed by. J.J. Reardon's

THE NEW NORTH

They All Read It.

LARGEST AND BEST PAPER

In Oneida County.